

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. 1985 BUDGET DISPUTES

HK190736 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 83 p 7

["Newsletter from America" by Zhang Yunwen: "Further Intensified Dispute Over Budgetary Deficit"]

[Text] Recently, President Reagan's economic advisers and budget officials have been busy working out the 1985 fiscal budget to submit it to Congress for deliberation next January. In the process of drafting the budget, disputes between government officials and between the administration and Congress over issues of how to estimate financial conditions in the next 5 years and how to treat the huge budget deficit have once again intensified. The focus of the disputes is: Whether the reason for deficits lies in tax reductions and excessive defense expenditure or in excessive non-defense expenditure; and whether the recovery will reduce the deficit or the deficit will obstruct the recovery.

The faction headed by Feldstein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers holds that huge deficits are the outcome of the continuous increase in defense expenditures and tax reductions. Therefore, as they believe, the way to reduce the deficit is to cut down on defense expenditures, and to increase taxes. They point out that defense expenditures in recent years have been increased again and again and have become an unbearable burden; while non-defense expenditures have been reduced again and again and cannot be reduced any more. They also point out that in the long run, fiscal deficits constitute a serious obstacle to sustained economic growth. So they have proposed that action should be taken now to hold down the increase in defense expenditures and to increase taxes. Although no one likes tax increases, the advantages of reducing the deficit will outweigh the disadvantages of tax increases.

The opposing faction consists of officials represented by Regan, secretary of the treasury. They hold that the main reason for huge deficits lies in the excessive non-defense expenditure, so this part of expenditure must be reduced in order to reduce the deficit. They argue that tax reductions can stimulate economic growth and reduce unemployment and unemployment benefits, and the economic growth will in turn increase tax income for the government. They estimate that the deficit in 1985 will not be as high as \$200 billion but will decrease to \$120 billion. They also point out that in the last 20 years, the average non-defense expenditure each year accounted for 20 percent of the gross national product. The percentage of present is 24 percent, so it shows the possibility to further cut back on this part of expenditure. President Reagan is siding with the Regan faction in this dispute.

Another noticeable fact is that Congress has not passed any one bill on reducing the budget deficit this year. According to the U.S. press, the reason for this is that both increasing taxes and reducing non-defense expenditures will offend the electorate, and congressmen are dominated by "political fears" rather than "economic courage." Reagan has blamed Congress for failing to pass the bills on reducing expenditures and deficits. Other administration officials also have criticized Congress for "acting as a big spender." But Congress has complained that the President has not cooperated with Congress and has blamed Reagan for refusing to increase taxes and to restrict defense expenditures. Both sides have thus been engaged in a heated argument.

People can still remember that President Reagan in his State of the Union message early this year mentioned that his administration was prepared to increase taxes in a conditional way in the 1984 fiscal year.



However, because of the quick economic growth this year, Reagan has changed his tune in the matter. Recently, he stated that he planned to veto all bills on tax increases immediately if they were delivered to his office. However, Feldstein is continuing to call loudly for increasing taxes and reducing defense expenditure. This has annoyed Reagan. A White House spokesman recently even openly attacked and scorned Feldstein. Some people predicted that Feldstein's days in the White House were numbered.

Public opinion in the United States holds that in an election year, it is similarly difficult for the government to increase taxes or to reduce non-defence expenditures. Therefore, it is expected that the government will not take any substantial action to cope with the fiscal deficit before the presidential election in November 1984.

#### BO YIBO MEETS AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN

OW171128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1052 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Bo Yibo, vice-chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, met and had a friendly conversation with James Worsham, president of the U.S. McDonnell Douglas Aircraft Company, and his party here this afternoon. Mo Wenxiang, Chinese minister of aviation industry, was present on the occasion. The company recently sold two MD-80 airliners to China. A delivery ceremony was held in Shanghai on December 14.

#### U.S. GROUP ON TEXTILE EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

GW161624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Washington, December 15 (XINHUA) -- Restrictions on Chinese textile export to the United States would have an adverse impact on international trade and U.S.-Chinese relations, said the textile and apparel group of the American Association of Exporters and Importers Wednesday.

Michael Daniels, attorney for the group, which represents importers and retailers of textiles and clothing, told a news conference that restricting Chinese textile export by imposing quotas or levying penalty tariffs would be unwise and possibly illegal. He said the restrictions would bring "chaos in international trade" and result in "tremendous difficulties" in U.S.-Chinese trade. He noted that China's textile export to the United States accounts for only about 10 percent of the American import volume and the U.S. textile industry has not proved it is being injured by the Chinese export.

The group's statement, which is supported by the National Retail Merchants Association, was made on the eve of a deadline for the Commerce Department to come up with a solution on a complaint filed by the American Textile Manufacturers Institute seeking duties against what it described as subsidies the Chinese textile exporters enjoyed.

XINHUA REPORTER'S COMMENTARY ON ARMS RACE

OW170326 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Wang Chongjie: "Soviet Union's Tough Stand on Intermediate-Range Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- Since the suspension of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, all indications are that the Soviet Union will remain tough toward the West for some time to come.

Since the Soviet walkout in Geneva on 23 November, Moscow's senior officials and media have repeated almost every day the Soviet position on the future of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. First, they have repeatedly stressed the precondition for the resumption of the negotiations, which is that the situation "prior to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe must be reinstated." That is to say, the USSR will not consider returning to the negotiating table unless U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles now being deployed are dismantled. The viewpoint cherished by some people in the West that the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe would force the USSR to return promptly to the negotiating table was rebuked and ridiculed by Moscow as "regarding wishful thinking as reality," or "dangerous fantasy."

Second, they have stressed repeatedly that they will take harsh military retaliatory measures against the West. The measures that have been announced include canceling the moratorium on continued deployment of SS-20 missiles, stepping up construction of new tactical missile systems in Democratic Germany and Czechoslovakia, preparing for the deployment of submarine-based missiles that can pose a direct threat to the U.S. proper, and "other countermeasures."

There are a number of reasons why the Soviet Union has adopted such a tough attitude. The first regards the balance of forces between the two sides. Moscow holds that there is now "a rough parity" of intermediate-range nuclear power in Europe between the USSR and NATO, and that the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe will upset the current "parity." However, the West insists on deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, believing that the USSR has significant superiority. There is apparently a big gap between the positions of the two sides. Judging from Moscow's figures, the USSR's intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe have surpassed those of NATO both in quantity and quality. Under such circumstances, therefore, one can hardly expect the Soviet Union to change its tough attitude.

The second reason is that the Soviet Union is likely to make use of the frictions among Western countries. While the Soviet media is making a hullabaloo about the peace movements in Western Europe and the United States and predicts that "a surge of such activity is in sight" after the United States started siting its missiles in Europe, the rift between Washington and West European countries will widen over the missile issue. Because of their difference with the United States over conditions and interests, West European countries are reluctant to give up the Soviet market. Besides, as the United States is going to enter an election year, the struggle among factions in the country will sharpen. Under such circumstances, people believe it is unlikely that Moscow will not consider taking advantage of the situation.

Moreover, the USSR is greatly annoyed by Washington's intention of bringing the Soviet economy to a collapse by means of a large-scale arms race. Doubtless, Soviet economic strength and scientific and technical development lag far behind that of the United States, and the arms race escalation is indeed a heavy burden on the Soviet economy.

However, the Soviet economy still has great potential and the country can still afford to intensify its weapons industry by curtailing consumption and capital construction. Moscow indicated a long time ago that to compete with the United States in weapons production, the USSR would not hesitate to "tighten its belt." In fact, the Soviet Party and Government leaders have been mobilizing the Soviet people across the country to do this over the past several months.

Meanwhile, the Soviet-U.S. disputes over Euromissiles have become increasingly intense. As the focus of the two superpowers' global strategy is in Europe, as always, the scramble to gain superiority in intermediate nuclear weapons in Europe will continue to be an important aspect in the Soviet-U.S. rivalry in the next few years.

#### PRC SOVIET EXPERTS DISCUSS USSR POLICIES

OW151127 Tokyo KYODO in English 1018 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing Dec 15 (KYODO) -- China's Soviet affairs experts are sure that the Soviet Union will never pull out its troops from Afghanistan, according to a Chinese magazine published earlier this year. A group of 12 experts expressed such belief during discussions whose transcript was carried by the magazine SOVIET AND EAST EUROPEAN AFFAIRS, published for the Chinese political elite.

The experts at the Academy of Social Sciences of China believe that Moscow is not in a hurry to improve relations with Beijing, there has been some change in Soviet diplomacy toward East European countries and the Middle East, and that the Soviets are trying to make use of the Japanese business world's wish for an expansion of Russo-Japanese trade, according to the publication.

Xing Shugang and 11 other experts discussed Soviet diplomacy after Yuriy Andropov took power following the death of his predecessor Leonid Brezhnev in 1982. The analysts believed that the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan in 1979 after fully considering the losses and benefits deriving from doing so. Moscow will maintain its troops, estimated at 100,000, in the central Asian country until the international community recognizes the established fact, they say.

The experts say that Andropov has continued Brezhnev's policy to improve ties with China but he does not intend to take any major step toward Sino-Soviet rapprochement. The Soviet Union will continue consultations with Beijing but will not be in any haste to produce results, they say. The experts concluded that there will be no major breakthrough in the Beijing-Moscow relationship in the immediate foreseeable future.

On Russo-Japanese ties, the experts think that the Soviet Union will put political pressures on Japan and conduct military bluffing on one hand and will also woo the Japanese in economic area. Moscow is attempting to make use of the Japanese business community's wish for an expansion of bilateral trade in order to exert influence on the Japanese Government, they say.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE HOPES TO VISIT PRC IN 1984

OW161621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo, December 16 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone today expressed the hope to visit China next spring to exchange views with Chinese leaders on the international situation and the development of bilateral relations.

"Sino-Japanese relations have matured and I would like to visit China on the basis of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust and long-term stability," Nakasone told reporters in Akita, northeastern Japan. He said that it would be very helpful for the two countries to exchange views and make efforts on the relaxing of international tensions and on disarmament.

The prime minister said that during his visit he would talk with Chinese leaders about the establishment of the "Japan-China Committee for Friendship in the 21st Century," agreed upon during Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan last month.

DPRK DETAINS JAPANESE SHIP ACCUSED OF ESPIONAGE

OW171532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 17 (XINHUA) -- A Japanese ship's master and chief engineer have reportedly confessed that their ship had carried out espionage in the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) reported yesterday that the ship, "Fujisan-Marui No 18" belonging to Japan's Fuji Steamship Company has been detained for encroachment upon the sovereignty of the DPRK and violation of its law and order.

The report said the master and chief engineer of the Japanese ship admitted that they had conducted acts alien to the business of a trading ship, while sailing to and from DPRK many times and that they had even illegally carried a Korean citizen to Japan.

The investigation is still continuing.



CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CGDK'S SIHANOUK

Banquet Speech

BK180205 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's speech at 15 December banquet in Beijing's Great Hall of the People -- recorded]

[Text] His most esteemed excellency the president of the PRC: On behalf of my wife, of Prime Minister Son Sann, of Vice President Khieu Samphan, and of other members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation and in my own name, I express perfectly sincere thanks to his excellency the president of the PRC for kindly according us a most solemn, warm, and cordial welcome and a sumptuous banquet in an atmosphere of great friendship, as well as a very friendly speech of loftiest significance that is sure to deeply move the Kampuchean people and nation and considerably encourage the valiant continuation of our national liberation struggle.

His deeply esteemed Excellency President and Madame Li Xiannian, his esteemed excellency Vice Premier Wan Li, excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen, the PRC and Democratic Kampuchea are united as one by bonds of time-honored and true friendship and solidarity, all-round cooperation, and militant solidarity in the defense of our common ideal -- national independence, freedom, justice, peace, and progress. These bonds are developing steadily with each passing year.

At your kind and cordial invitation, today once again we come to your prestigious great country and your famous capital in order to work with you to consolidate these indestructible bonds and to further expand this cooperation and solidarity.

The official political talks held by our delegation with you this afternoon were very successful in all respects, thanks to you. Nothing separated us. Everything converged. I ask you to permit me to express on behalf of all of Democratic Kampuchea our most profound gratitude to the great Chinese people, the prestigious CPC, and the glorious government and armed forces of the PRC for according our country, the Kampuchean people, the Coalition Government, and the national liberation armies of Democratic Kampuchea precious, powerful, firm, and consistent support and generous and fraternal all-round assistance. [applause]

His most esteemed President and Madame Li Xiannian, his esteemed excellency Vice Premier Wan Li, excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen, as in 1982, this year again the UN General Assembly with an overwhelming vote of 105 to 23 adopted a fair resolution on Kampuchea demanding that foreign troops -- namely, Vietnamese -- withdraw from our country, prohibiting foreign countries from interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs, and commanding recognition that the Kampuchean people have the right to self-determination.

In this UN resolution, it was stipulated that in the international arena an international conference on Kampuchea shall be held and that in Kampuchea general elections shall be organized under the supervision of the United Nations. This resolution showed all the best ways to settle the Kampuchea question. Let me stress that this question itself was caused by Vietnam which has been at the root of the trouble and which continues to create all kinds of obstacles with the conspiracy of a handful of countries which unjustly support, help, and encourage it to continue its criminal designs. Despite the fact that it is a full-fledged member of the United Nations, the SRV continues shamelessly and arrogantly to reject this resolution which has given it -- Vietnam -- all assurances regarding, on the one hand, the question of its security and, on the other hand, a fully democratic character to the Kampuchean people's future elections in Kampuchea.

The people and Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) sincerely desire peace in Kampuchea in the nearest future and wish to see the Kampuchean question settled soon through political and peaceful means. Democratic Kampuchea is prepared to normalize its relations with the SRV provided Vietnam agrees to honor and completely abide by all the clauses and acts of the correct UN resolution.

We Kampucheans, in the past, supported and aided the Vietnamese people in their struggle for national liberation and unification. We hope that one day the Vietnamese people will force their government to feel grateful to Kampuchea and reestablish friendly relations on the basis of full equality between two equally sovereign and independent states. The SRV should agree to do just that, for at present it encounters worsening difficulties at home as well as in Laos and Kampuchea and its people are suffering more and becoming poorer to the point that they will not tolerate such hardship any longer. In Vietnam, the people are experiencing extreme misery as a result of bitter persecution and exploitation by the Hanoi regime. The Vietnamese state and nation are facing a dangerous situation, especially in the fields of food supplies, public health, sanitation, social affairs, economy, agriculture, and finance. In the international arena the SRV is increasingly isolated from the rest of the world. All states cherishing justice, freedom, peace, and progress despise Vietnam more because of its expansionist policy, practice of colonialism, annexation of neighboring countries, genocide to exterminate the Lao and Kampuchean nations, and its lawless behavior of shamelessly trampling upon international law and the UN Charter.

If the SRV stubbornly continues to behave so despicably and viciously in Kampuchea, it will certainly meet growing difficulties, suffer worse bloodshed, and encounter catastrophe. The people, the Coalition Government and the armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea always volunteer to make all kinds of sacrifices in order to prevail over the Vietnamese aggressors and drive them out of Kampuchean territory.

Most esteemed his excellency the President, deeply respected Madame Li Xiannian, esteemed his excellency Vice Premier Wan Li, excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen, since the formation of the CGDK in June 1982, the sacred union of all patriotic Kampucheans has grown stronger and firmer. The three armed forces of our tripartite coalition have developed both in influence and effectiveness within the framework of an invincible struggle for total national liberation. As for the size of the liberated zone, it has been growing gradually. Every day more of our compatriots still living in the zone under enemy control have volunteered to have closer cooperation with the combatants of our side in the common struggle against the Vietnamese colonialists. In the Heng Samrin army, more and more soldiers have deserted from their ranks. Most of these deserters have surrendered to our coalition government and have requested from us the honor to be allowed to fight the Vietnamese colonialist aggressors. For this reason, despite the efforts made by the Vietnamese aggressors to combat our national resistance, they cannot win because the Kampuchean people's resistance is growing steadily and is able to mete out heavy punishments on the enemy commensurate to his crimes. The Kampuchean people's resistance movement will continue its sacred struggle as long as necessary until the whole country is liberated -- that is, until final, permanent victory.

Most esteemed his excellency the President, deeply respected Madame Li Xiannian, esteemed his excellency Vice Premier Wan Li, excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen, the victory of our struggle and the greatly important support and assistance given us with dignity by justice and freedom-loving friendly countries cannot be separated from each other. To these noble countries, particularly the PRC and the ASEAN member states, we would like to express our undying gratitude.



In conclusion, I would like to inform you that the whole of Democratic Kampuchea is extremely satisfied with the great successes and development achieved by the PRC in all fields of its socialist construction under the enlightened and dynamic leadership of its Communist Party and its present wise leaders. The extremely skillful and industrious Chinese people have successfully solved many important problems in the economic and social domains, thus highly raising their living standards and succeeding in bringing good order back to the national society. The Chinese people are successful in developing, in a wonderful and admirable manner, their sciences, technology, and all other sectors such as industry and agriculture, which will push the PRC toward becoming a highly developed, advanced, and prosperous modern superpower.

In the international arena, the prestige of the PRC has reached new heights and its popularity is growing steadily. All countries of the Third World, particularly Democratic Kampuchea, are elated at this because all the successes of the PRC are also the success of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples in our common struggle against underdevelopment for the great victory of our common ideal -- development, general progress, all-round growth, prosperity, freedom, justice, and peace. The people, the Communist Party, and the Government of the PRC are requested to please accept from us our warmest admiration.

It is with this sentiment that our delegation proposes a toast to Kampuchea-China friendship, to the happiness and prosperity of the Chinese people, to the good health and long life of His Excellency President of the PRC and Madame Li Xiannian, to the good health and long life of other outstanding leaders of the PRC, to the good health and long life of His Excellency Vice Premier Wan Li, to the health of all Chinese personalities, and to the health of other highly esteemed Chinese friends present here. Thank you.

#### Leaders Meet Hu Yaobang

OW171154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1141 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee reaffirmed China's unreserved support to Kampuchean people's resistance to Vietnamese aggression for national salvation at a meeting here this afternoon with a delegation from Democratic Kampuchea led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. The meeting took place at Zhongnanhai and lasted for more than one hour. Reliable sources described the meeting as "very friendly and cordial."

Hu Yaobang greeted President and Madame Sihanouk, Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice President Khieu Samphan and other guests with warm handshakes and hugs. The Chinese leader said, "Your just struggle will soon enter the sixth year. When Vietnamese troops invaded Kampuchea five years ago, there were two estimates of the future development. Both you and we predicted that the Vietnamese invasion would end up in defeat whereas the Vietnamese said that the fighting would come to a quick end. History in the past five years proves that your and our estimate is correct and the Vietnamese estimate is wrong," he went on. "The fundamental cause is that theirs is an aggressive and unjust war while your struggle is just." When the Vietnamese saw they could not subdue Kampuchea by military means, Hu Yaobang added, they resorted to "political ploys in an attempt to isolate and disrupt you. The visit to China by you three top leaders of Democratic Kampuchea is itself a forceful blow at the Vietnamese scheme."

He stressed, "China firmly supports the coalition government under the leadership of Samdech Sihanouk. We now back your united struggle, and in the future when you win victory in your resistance war, we will also support you in your united effort to rebuild your country. The more you get united, the sooner you will win victory. We will back and aid you without reservation so that you can win your struggle against Vietnamese aggression at an earlier date."

On behalf of the three parties to the Kampuchean Coalition Government, the Kampuchean people and anti-Vietnamese armed forces, Samdech Sihanouk extended the highest regards to General Secretary Hu Yaobang. "Our anti-Vietnamese struggle has all along received valuable support from China. It is of tremendous importance to our struggle to liberate our motherland and drive out the Vietnamese aggressors," he said.

Son Sann briefed Hu Yaobang on the struggle waged by the Kampuchean Coalition Government at home and abroad. "The struggle carried on by our three parties of Democratic Kampuchea," he said, "does not involve Kampuchea alone. In fact we are defending peace in Southeast Asia. We, the three parties, will continue to maintain unity in struggles at home and abroad, so that the enemy cannot succeed in their schemes." Son Sann added that in the coming dry season the Vietnamese aggressors would launch new mopping-up operations. "We have made every preparation to resist them," he declared.

Khieu Samphan said the founding of the coalition government greatly enhanced the armed struggle against Vietnamese aggression. "Our three parties of Democratic Kampuchea must remain united. Only by enhancing unity can we win support from the Kampuchean people and more extensive support from abroad as well," he added. He pointed out that the Vietnamese found the going tougher and tougher in the five years since they invaded Kampuchea. "Although we have difficulties in our struggle against the Vietnamese aggression, our coalition government can certainly lead our people to defeat the Vietnamese aggressors and win final victory," he stated.

Also present at the meeting were Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, Shen Ping, Chinese ambassador to Kampuchea, and Pech Cheang, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to China.

#### Sihanouk Meets French Adviser

BK171051 Hong Kong AFP in English 0953 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, Dec 17 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia's anti-Hanoi resistance coalition, met here today with French Presidential Adviser Regis Debray, a diplomatic source said. Prince Sihanouk and his two coalition partners, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and nationalist leader Son Sann, were to confer today with Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang. There was no word on what Prince Sihanouk and Mr Debray discussed. Mr Debray, French President Francois Mitterrand's adviser on foreign affairs, arrived here yesterday on an unofficial fact-finding visit.

The leaders of the three resistance factions held talks with Chinese President Li Xiannian and Deng Yingchao, widow of ex-Premier Zhou Enlai, earlier this week. They are to leave Beijing, tomorrow for the southeastern coastal province of Fujian and will return here next Saturday for a meeting with strongman Deng Xiaoping.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources said Prince Sihanouk today met alone with ambassadors to China from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). ASEAN groups Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia. But Indonesia has no diplomatic ties with China. China and ASEAN support the Sihanouk-led coalition, which is recognized by the United Nations.

## Sihanouk At Fuzhou Banquet

OW181448 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Fuzhou, December 18 (XINHUA) -- The Democratic Kampuchean delegation headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk attended a banquet hosted by the Fujian Provincial People's Government here this evening.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice-President Khieu Samphan were warmly greeted by Hu Ping, governor of Fujian Province, and his wife, and other local leaders, as they entered the banquet hall.

On behalf of the provincial People's Government, Hu Ping extended a warm welcome to the distinguished Kampuchean guests. He said that people of Fujian would learn from the patriotic Kampuchean army men and civilians their heroism and spirit of arduous struggle. Hu Ping wished the Kampuchean people still greater victories in their just struggle.

In his speech, Samdech Sihanouk said that he was very happy to have the opportunity to visit Fujian which has a glorious history of revolutionary tradition. He spoke highly of the friendship between the people of Kampuchea and China.

Also present at the banquet were Han Nianlong, adviser to the Chinese foreign minister, and his wife Wang Zhen, and Pech Cheang, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to China, who accompanied Samdech Sihanouk on the visit.

The delegation arrived here from Beijing by special plane at noon today. The Kampuchean guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by local leaders and hundreds of people. This afternoon, the guests visited a plastics factory run by Overseas Chinese.

## DK Radio Hails Visit

OW170728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0654 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- The current visit to China by the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea "is a historic event in the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression," Radio Democratic Kampuchea said in a commentary today.

The commentary said that since the formation of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government, heartening achievements have been made in the fighting against the Vietnamese aggressor in Kampuchea and in diplomatic and international affairs.

The coalition government and the anti-Vietnamese struggle it leads enjoy wide sympathy and support both from the Kampuchean people and from friends and peace-loving and justice-holding forces the world over, it stated.

"The world community recognizes the coalition government as the sole legitimate government in Kampuchea and is confident of the Kampuchean people's final victory in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressor," it declared.

It added that through their joint struggle against the Vietnamese and various meetings and discussions, the three parties of the coalition have deepened their understanding and are striving for closer unity and cooperation on the basis of the declaration on the formation of the coalition.

The commentary called on the Kampuchean people and the armed forces of the three parties to continue holding high the banner of national unity and fighting side by side to drive all the Vietnamese aggressor troops out of Kampuchea.

BEIJING RADIO REVIEWS KAMPUCHEAN SITUATION

OW170032 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 16 Dec 83

["International Current Events" program commentary: "The Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government Advances in Unity and Struggle"]

[Text] The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] which was born in the war of resistance against Vietnamese aggressors, is a banner of the Kampuchean people in united struggle against Vietnamese aggression. It has traversed an extraordinary fighting course for more than a year. At first the Vietnamese authorities said with certainty that the CGDK was a sandcastle and was bound to collapse. However, facts over the past year have shown that the CGDK not only continues to exist but has withstood all kinds of tests and become stronger.

Politically the CGDK carries out the tasks decided on by its cabinet meeting in an atmosphere of consultation and unity. On the major premise of the struggle against Vietnamese aggression, the three patriotic forces have sought common ground on major issues while reserving their differences on minor points and coordinating their activities. When Samdech Sihanouk, president of the CGDK, inspected the liberated areas this year, he was warmly welcomed by the masses of soldiers and civilians. He discussed the vital importance of resisting the Vietnamese aggressors with the leaders of all parties. With the joint efforts of all patriotic forces, the CGDK is growing stronger and stronger.

Militarily the CGDK is leading the people in waging a heroic struggle against the Vietnamese aggressor troops in various parts of the country. In the first dry season after the founding of the coalition government, the Vietnamese aggressors attempted to undermine the unity among the Kampuchean patriotic forces by military pressure. However, the coalition government led the people to smash the dry-season offensive launched by the enemy, causing the aggressors' scheme to fall through and greatly boosting the morale of the Kampuchean people in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression. Later, during the rainy season, between May and October this year, the Kampuchean patriotic forces took the initiative to strike out, continuously wiping out the Vietnamese aggressor troops and winning more great victories.

The CGDK has also won diplomatic victories. It won a decisive victory on the issue of the seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations General Assembly last year. Leaders of the CGDK have visited many countries and won widespread sympathy and support. Before the convocation of the UN General Assembly session this year, the Vietnamese authorities declared that they had the right to overthrow the CGDK and advocated letting Kampuchea's UN seat stay vacant. However, faced with the opposition of the vast majority of countries, the Vietnamese authorities dared not propose a counter motion on the issue of Kampuchea's seat. Of even greater historical significance is the fact that Samdech Sihanouk, president of the CGDK, received credentials from ambassadors to Democratic Kampuchea of a number of countries this year in liberated Kampuchean territory. This shows that the CGDK is receiving increasingly broader sympathy and support from the world.



From now on, with the development of the situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression, the CGDK will face new tests, overcome all kinds of difficulties on the road ahead and play a still greater role in the united struggle against Vietnamese aggression and to liberate the motherland.

#### PRESIDENT MARCOS RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

OW170808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Manila, December 17 (XINHUA) -- President Marcos received a Chinese delegation led by Han Kehua, director-general of the National Tourism Administration of the People's Republic of China, this morning in Malacanang and had a friendly talk with them. Present on the occasion was Chinese Ambassador Mo Yanzhong.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on December 13 and was met by Minister of Tourism of the Philippines Jose Aspiras at the Manila International Airport.

#### ARCHBISHOP RUNCIE MEETS XINHUA OFFICIAL

OW190515 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 17 Dec (XINHUA) -- Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, had a meeting this afternoon with the archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, at the residence of the superintendent of the Hong Kong-Macao parish of the Anglican Church. The archbishop had just arrived in Hong Kong from Beijing.

On his impressions of his visit to China, Runcie thanked the Chinese people for the hospitality accorded him. Xu Jiatun said that Runcie's visit to China contributed to the promotion of friendship between Chinese and British people and among Christians. Officiating at the meeting was minister Kuang Guangjie, superintendent of the Hong Kong-Macao Parish of the Anglican Church.

#### DIRECT PHONE LINKS TO HONG KONG INCREASE

OW171307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1053 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Guangzhou, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Twenty cities and counties in Guangdong Province now have direct telephone links with Hong Kong, compared to less than ten in 1982, the provincial Posts and Telecommunications Administration announced today. Guangdong has been designated along with Fujian to practise special economic policies to attract Hong Kong, Macao and foreign investment.

#### TIAN JIYUN MEETS AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL

OW171222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met and had a friendly conversation with John Cain, premier of the State of Victoria, Australia, Mrs Cain and his party here this afternoon.

The State of Victoria and Jiangsu Province in east China established official ties of friendship in 1979. The Australian guests will leave here for Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu Province, to discuss exchange plans for the coming year with local leaders.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS PAST YEAR IN AFGHANISTAN

HK170824 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 83 p 6

["Year-End Review" by Liu Zhengxue: "Another Year of Being Caught in a Dilemma -- the Soviet Union's Difficulties in Afghanistan"]

[Text] Four years have now passed since the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan. The war of aggression against Afghanistan, dragging on so long, is becoming more and more of a heavy burden for the Soviet Union. However, it appears that the Soviet Union has not yet thought about crawling out of this quagmire.

Contrary to the expectations of certain people, there was by no means any "slackening" on the battlefields of Afghanistan in 1983. At the end of 1982, TASS issued a statement announcing that Soviet troops would "carry through to the end their internationalist duty" of "defending Afghanistan." At the start of the year, the Soviet Union, on the one hand, stepped up its construction and expansion of large airfields, barracks, and missile sites in Afghanistan, together with highways, railroads, underground oil tanks and other permanent installations, continued to send in large numbers of Soviet advisers, and directly controlled all important Afghan Government departments, to strengthen its military occupation and colonial rule over the country. On the other hand, it dispatched still more tanks and troops from the Soviet Union, and launched a fourth "spring offensive" against the Afghan resistance forces. During this massive 3-month offensive, the Soviet Army changed its previous "all-out attack" tactics, concentrated its forces and relied on helicopters in coordination with artillery and tanks to carry out successive fierce bombardments of areas of guerrilla activity -- Paktia in the east, Qandahar in the south, and Herat in the west -- in a vain attempt to apply a "scorched earth policy" and establish "no-man's-lands" in order to wipe out the guerrillas' vital strength.

But what was the result of this? This attempt of the Soviet authorities by no means succeeded. Continuing to rely on their fish-in-water relationship with the masses, the Afghan guerrillas made use of favorable terrain and flexible opportunity tactics in resolutely withstanding and repulsing the Soviet offensive. On 22 May, the Islamic League of Afghan Holy Warriors decided to affect full unity of its seven subordinate loose organizations of freedom fighters, and set up a unified leadership organ. This will play a stimulating role for the future unity and cooperation of the various Afghan resistance factions. During summer and autumn, the guerrillas carried out even more frequent ambushes of Soviet armed transport convoys, destroyed roads and bridges, attacked air force bases, and wiped out enemy strongpoints; coming and going like shadows, they launched shock attacks in Kabul on the Soviet Embassy, the Karmal regime's Defense Ministry, and housing areas for Soviet advisers. The guerrillas used ground-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft weapons in repeatedly shooting down helicopters carrying Soviet generals and senior officials of the Karmal regime. Since the beginning of winter, the guerrillas have changed from their winter silence of the past by repeatedly launching attacks on Soviet positions. According to reports, at present the Afghan guerrillas are surrounding Soviet Army headquarters in Khowst and Charikar, with the result that Soviet units there have to rely on airlifts for food, drugs, ammunition, and reinforcements.

The general situation on the Afghan battlefields remains one of stalemate. The Soviet Army cannot wipe out the Afghan guerrillas, while the guerrillas, lacking advanced weapons and unified command organs, have been unable to deal a mortal blow to the Soviet aggressors.



However, the trend of the war will more and more favor the Afghan guerillas, not the Soviet Army. According to estimates, there are now 100,000 or so Afghan guerillas; they are familiar with the terrain, stubborn and brave, and also enjoy the support of the masses. They firmly control over 80 percent of the mountain areas and the villages, and have also built revolutionary bases and grassroots local governments in some places. Although the number of Soviet troops has now increased to 110,000, they can in fact only control a number of major towns, bases, and communications lines. Their morale is low. According to statistics, Soviet casualties in the war have increased sharply from 10,000 at the end of last year to over 15,000 now. One Soviet prisoner described the Afghan battlefield as their "graveyard."

The Soviet Union has claimed that it is willing to seek a peaceful settlement in Afghanistan. In the past year, however, as the Soviet Union has clung to its hegemonist stand, it has completely ignored the resolutions of past UN General Assembly sessions on Afghanistan and refused to pull its troops out of the country. In April and June this year, at the second and third rounds of "indirect talks" in Geneva held under UN mediation, the Soviet Union held fast to its position of "guarantee first, withdraw afterward," that is, the so-called idea that the Soviet Union will only withdraw its troops after "foreign interference in Afghan internal affairs ceases and a guarantee is given that nothing similar will occur in the future." The Soviet Union also unreasonably stated that a withdrawal of troops was a matter for the Soviet Union and the Karmal regime, and no one else's business. This was an obvious attempt to have the international community recognize the legality of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. In late November, when the UN General Assembly was debating the Afghan issue, Chinese delegate Ling Qing and delegates from many other countries condemned the Soviet Union for playing tricks with regard to a political settlement of the Afghan issue, and also pointed out that the key to truly achieving a political settlement of this issue lay in whether or not the Soviet Union would withdraw its troops and promptly put forward a timetable for doing this. The UN General Assembly also passed by an overwhelming majority of 116 votes its fifth resolution demanding Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. The Seventh Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries and the summit conference of the 48-member British Commonwealth, both held in the Indian capital of New Delhi this year, strongly condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and resolutely demanded the total withdrawal of troops from that country.

Looking back on the past year, the Soviet Union is in a dilemma in Afghanistan. However, it has by no means given up its ambitions. A Soviet magazine recently said with regard to the Afghan issue: "Afghanistan occupies an important geopolitical position on the Soviet Union's southern border, and the Soviet Union's southern border is the outlet to the Persian Gulf and southern Asia." Following the intensification of turmoil in the Middle East and the Gulf Region, people will watch closely to see what the Soviet Union will do in the new year.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

OW161119 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian met with Dr Robert Runcie, the 102nd archbishop of Canterbury, and his entourage at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Li Xiannian said that China's policy of opening to the outside world will not change. This policy may bring in some unhealthy things which must be opposed. However, that will not affect China's efforts to carry out this policy, he added. "Religion and the effort to clear away cultural contamination are two entirely different things," he stated. "Faith in religion is protected by law. China's Constitution provides for citizens' freedom in religious belief. We protect lawful religious activities." "In opposing cultural contamination, we aim to clear away the erroneous ideas, words and actions in theoretical, literary, and art circles through the method of presenting facts and reasoning things out. But we firmly oppose pornographic works," he added.

Dr Runcie expressed agreement on this point by saying that he recently made a speech at the British Parliament against such corruptions. He also told the Chinese president that during his two-week visit to China he had the opportunity to move around the country and see life at different levels. He said he appreciated the vigorous efforts of the Chinese people to build their future. This visit, he added, could definitely increase the mutual understanding and friendship between the Christians and other sections of the people of Britain and China.

Present at the meeting were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Ding Guangxun, president of the China Christian Council, and British Ambassador to China Percy Cradock. Dr Runcie and his party are scheduled to leave Beijing for home tomorrow.

HAO JIANXIU AT SPANISH PARTY CONGRESS

OW161007 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0905 GMT 15 Dec 83

["Eleventh Spanish Communist Party Congress Opens" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Madrid, 14 Dec (XINHUA) -- The 11th National Congress of the Spanish Communist Party (SCP) opened in Madrid on 14 December. Some 809 delegates from the various local party organizations across the nation attended the congress. Hao Jianxiu, representing the CPC, and delegations from more than 40 other countries attended the congress by invitation.

A letter of appeal signed by Ibarruri, president of the SCP, which calls on the whole party to unite was read out at the opening ceremony. Ibarruri said that despite inter-party disputes, the SCP will surely find the road to unity that is based on a correct policy.

On behalf of the SCP Central Committee, Iglesias, secretary general of the SCP, made a work report at the congress. It stressed that to strive for peace, the SCP will struggle for Spain's withdrawal from NATO and the removal of U.S. bases from Spanish soil. Touching on the international communist movement, he reaffirmed: "The SCP rejects any international center of leadership." Iglesias said that the SCP will step up the domestic struggle against unemployment and the economic crisis.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS CSSR TRADE DELEGATION

OW161221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1610 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign relations and trade, met with a visiting Czechoslovak Government trade delegation led by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade A. Hloch on the afternoon of 15 December. Chen Muhua expressed satisfaction over the developing Sino-Czechoslovak trade and congratulated them on the satisfactory, positive results scored in the current trade talks between the two countries. Chen Muhua expressed the hope that both sides would continue to tap their potentials and, aside from the trade in traditional commodities, expand their trade relations in various forms, including cooperative production.

Hloch said: We are interested in extensive cooperation with China. He said that broad prospects exist for cooperative production between the two countries. Immediately after the meeting, Chen Muhua attended the signing ceremony of the 1984 goods exchange and payment agreement between the governments of China and Czechoslovakia. Chen Jie, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Vice Minister Hloch signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments. According to the agreement, the main commodities China will import from Czechoslovakia in markedly increased quantities in 1984 include rolled steel, chemical fertilizers, chemicals and trucks, while the commodities China will export to Czechoslovakia with major increases in quantities include agricultural produce and byproducts, native and livestock products, light industrial products and textiles. Since arriving in Beijing on 8 December, the CSSR Governmental trade delegation has called on Chinese governmental departments concerned and toured Guangzhou and Guilin. The guests will leave Beijing for home tomorrow.

ROMANIA, GREECE URGE BALKAN SUMMIT, DETENTE

OW190258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest, December 18 (XINHUA) -- Romania and Greece are determined to make new efforts, together with other countries of the region, for promoting cooperation in all fields between the Balkan countries and for turning the Balkan into a nuclear-free zone of peace and cooperation. This was declared during the official talks between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu today, according to the Romanian news agency ACERPRES. The Greek prime minister arrived here yesterday on a two-day visit to Romania.

The two leaders stressed that the holding of a Balkan summit conference would be of great significance to the realization of a nuclear-free zone of peace and cooperation. They confirmed that the two countries share the same or similar stands on international issues and therefore agreed to keep on high level consultations between them, to strengthen cooperation in the international arena and to contribute to the establishment of an atmosphere of peace, stability, confidence and cooperation in the Balkans and Europe as a whole.

The two leaders expressed concern over the obviously aggravated situation in Europe. They pointed out that the interests of the people of all countries demand that new nuclear weapons should not be deployed in Europe, the existing nuclear weapons be removed and destroyed and the Geneva talks resumed. Ceausescu said that although Romania and Greece belong to two confronting military blocs, they agreed to make every effort not to confront with each other but to follow a policy of detente, cooperation and respect for independence of every country.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS PLO'S YASIR 'ARAFAT

OW181454 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Beirut, December 18 (XINHUA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said yesterday evening that "all people in the occupied areas have the right to wage military, political, economic or diplomatic struggles."

In an interview with XINHUA in Tripoli, 'Arafat stressed that the Palestinian people have the right to continue their armed struggle. Analysing the cause of the Tripoli incident, 'Arafat said that it was the continuation of the "American plot" which had already begun at the time of Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon and Beirut. He quoted the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz as saying that the fighting in Tripoli would decide the fate of the Middle East region. "We are now besieged on both sides, Israel from the sea, Syria and Libya on the land," he said.

'Arafat emphasized, "It is our right to continue the armed struggle." He however noted that the biggest difficulty the Palestinian people may encounter in the future is that "no land will be available as their base to wage the struggle."

Touching on Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, he said that to open dialogue with Jordan and establish a Jordanian-Palestinian federation is the central point of the political program adopted by the Palestinian National Council at its Algiers conference. It is necessary to resume this dialogue which was interrupted by the Tripoli fighting.

Turning to Syrian-Palestinian relations, 'Arafat said that before and during the Tripoli fighting, "I said we expect a new chapter in our relations with Syria. It is regrettable that so far there has been no response from the Syrian side." But he believes that the Syrian people will continue to support the Palestinian cause.

Commenting on the prospects of the Middle East situation in 1984, 'Arafat noted that the United States will continue its scheme in the region. He urged the Arab countries to strengthen their unity and coordinate their efforts in defeating the U.S. scheme. In conclusion, the PLO leader expressed thanks to the Chinese leadership and people for "standing firmly by us especially at this moment".

KUWAITI MINISTER AL-JASIR MEETS WAN LI

OW170756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li had a cordial conversation here this morning with Ahmad Sa'd al-Jasir, Kuwaiti minister for Awqaf and Islamic affairs, and his party.

Wan Li said noted the good relations between China and Kuwait since the establishment of diplomatic ties. He expressed the hope to see extensive cooperation between the two countries. Wan Li told the guests that China is a multi-national country with different religious beliefs. The nationalities are all equal. Citizens' freedom of religious belief is protected, he added. The Chinese vice-premier hoped that Minister al-Jasir would see more places during his China visit so as to increase mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

Al-Jasir said he appreciated Chinese Government's policy on religion. He expressed the hope that the governments, peoples and Muslims of Kuwait and China would enhance friendly cooperation and unity.



## Yang Jingren Gives Banquet

OW161648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 16 (XINHUA) -- The Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council gave a banquet for Ahmad Sa'd al-Jasir, Kuwaiti minister for Awqaf and Islamic affairs, and his party here this evening.

Kuwait has a glorious history of fighting imperialism, said Yang Jingren, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission. Yang spoke highly of the Kuwaiti Government and Muslims for their effort to maintain national independence and sovereignty, to uphold Arab unity and oppose external interference and rivalry, and to support the Palestinian people's struggles. He told the guests that the ten Muslim nationalities in China enjoy national equality and freedom in religious belief, both protected by the Constitution. Bilateral relations have been growing constantly and exchanges in many areas increasing since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1971, he added.

Minister al-Jasir said the aim of his China visit was to acquaint himself with the state of affairs among Chinese Muslims and to enhance the friendly ties between the two peoples. Noting that Kuwait is also a non-aligned country and is always for cooperation with China, he said that "our government formulates its policies independently without submitting itself to the influence of big powers."

Attending the banquet were Ren Wuzhi, acting director of the Chinese host bureau, and Shen Xiayi, acting director of the Islamic Association of China. Kuwaiti Ambassador to China Haj 'Abd al-Hadi al-Mahmid was also present. The Kuwaiti minister and his party, who arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Religious Bureau, today called upon the Islamic Association here and attended a Djumah service in a mosque. The guests will leave here tomorrow for a tour of Xian and Guangzhou.

RECTIFICATION WILL NOT OVERLOOK 'PAST MISDEEDS'

HK161146 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 83 p 4

[Commentator's article: "'Old Debts' Must Be Paid, 'New Debts' Must Not Be Incurred"]

[Text] After the Qitaihe City fuel company in Heilongjiang Province completed the construction of a residential building which exceeded the required standard, the Qitaihe City CPC Committee made a decision on temporarily holding up distribution of the houses. However, the company rushed ahead in distributing four large apartments to the leading cadres of the company in spite of the decision. It is intolerable to see such things happen after the CPC Central Committee has issued the decision on carrying out all-round party rectification. The Qitaihe City CPC Committee adopted resolute measures to seal up the two residential buildings that exceeded the required standard. This prompt action is well taken!

It is clearly pointed out in the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification: "Party members and cadres who took advantage of their power, position, and other conveniences to seek personal gains after the CPC Central Committee promulgated the 'Rules of Conduct for Inner-Party Political Life' in March 1980 should be required to make self-criticism. Those who have committed grave mistakes should be dealt with according to party discipline and administrative discipline and those who have violated the law should be punished according to law. Those who have profited at the government's expense should, on the basis of thorough investigations and on the merit of each case, be required to return what they have unlawfully taken or else pay compensations. Those who committed such mistakes before the promulgation of the 'Rules of Conduct for Inner-Party Political Life' should also be handled seriously if their mistakes are particularly serious or if they refuse to mend their ways." This means that the current party rectification will not turn a blind eye to past misdeeds. The "old debts," such as committing serious mistakes and refusing to mend ways, must be settled. Besides conscientiously settling the "old debts," we must settle the "new debts."

The case which occurred in Qitaihe City shows that a small number of party members and cadres have ignored and turned a blind eye to these serious provisions stipulated in the decision on party rectification. They may assume that nothing happened in the past when they violated the "rules of conduct" and party Constitution, so the situation may be the same in the current party rectification. They may also think that the first stage of party rectification will consolidate the leading organs of the central and provincial, city, and autonomous regional levels and it will take a year or so for their turn, thus they must seize the opportunity to profit as much as they can. This is impermissible in party discipline.

We must be aware that one of the tasks of the all-round party rectification is to overcome the state of slackness and laxity in party organizations at various levels and build the party into a firm leadership core, strengthen the fighting capacity of the party, enforce party discipline, not indulge party members who have committed mistakes, and demand that every party member enhance party spirit and become a qualified party member. After the promulgation of the decision on party rectification and the repeated warnings made by the party, whoever attempts to ignore party discipline, commits mistakes again and again, owes "new debts" before paying off the "old ones," and tries to take advantage of the slack and lax state of certain party organizations to get by will eventually fail. The iron discipline of our party is merciless. It will not only settle the accounts of those who take advantage of power and position to seek personal gains, but will also settle the accounts of the slack and lax state of party organizations. Only in this way can we manifest the might of party rectification and enhance the confidence of the vast numbers of party members in doing party rectification well.



RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON RECTIFICATION

HK180352 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Party Members Must Strictly Observe Discipline While Carrying Out Party Rectification"]

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee's "Eight Regulations To Be Strictly Observed by Party Members During Party Rectification" have already been publicized in the local press and radio in Shaanxi, and today RENMIN RIBAO introduces them to readers throughout the country.

Strengthening discipline is one of the important tasks of this party rectification; it is all the more necessary to strengthen discipline throughout the entire process of party rectification. It is impossible to guarantee the full completion of the task of party rectification without iron discipline.

The question of party discipline is in fact a question of party spirit. Article 7 of the party Constitution stipulates: "Party members must spontaneously accept the constraints of party discipline." The oath taken by new members on joining the party also includes the words "strict observance of party discipline." Accepting the constraints of discipline has been put forward as a condition and a standard for party members. This condition and criterion must absolutely not be violated or lowered. Due to the pernicious influence of the 10 years of internal disorder, the phenomenon of slack discipline still exists to a serious degree in many party organizations; some party members regard themselves as privileged and even think they can ride roughshod over and go beyond the bounds of discipline. In the course of party rectification, some people think that discipline is only to be applied to people who are in question, and not to themselves, who are uncorrupted. There are also some who hold that since their own problems are serious anyway, they should passively await disciplinary treatment; still more people have a weak concept of discipline, and do not regard observing discipline as an issue of party spirit or of standards of party members.

In order to build the party into a strong core leading the cause of socialist modernization and to accomplish the party's general line for the new historical period, the current all-round party rectification has set still higher demands on party organizations at all levels and every party member, demanding that education for party members be carried out still better than in the past. This is a glorious and also an arduous task; carrying it out depends on the common efforts of the comrades of the whole party. During this all-round party rectification, it is necessary to grasp ideological education as the central cardinal link. Every comrade who resolves to make himself into a qualified party member and works hard to become an outstanding party member in this party rectification must strengthen his concept of party organization and discipline. We hope that every party member will spontaneously observe discipline. However, discipline is after all a coercive thing. It is impossible to guarantee the smooth progress of party rectification without strictly enforcing party discipline during rectification, we must discipline them according to the provisions of the party Constitution, handling them in whatever way is appropriate.

HONGQI ON MARX' ATTITUDE ON RESPONSIBILITY TO PARTY

HK151324 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 22, 16 Nov 83 p 31

[Article by Song Qing: "Marx Was Against Printing Incomplete Things"]

[Text] In 1858, Marx began to write "Critique of Political Economics" on the basis of the "Program (Draft) for Critique of Political Economics."

He originally intended to finish the manuscript of the first fascicle as soon as possible so that the book could be published quickly. But he postponed the deadline for handing over the manuscript. On 12 November that same year he wrote a letter to Lassale and in which he explained the main reasons for the postponement:

"First, this book represents the results of the study that lasted for 15 years and these years are the golden age of my life. Second, this book is the first to scientifically expound the viewpoints that are of great significance for social relations. Therefore I must be responsible to the party and must in no way let this book be spoiled by the low-spirited and dull tone and style which appeared in my writings when I was suffering from liver disease." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 29, p 546)

Such conscientious and meticulous attitude of Marx in his research and study was further explained later in his letter to Engels. He said: "No matter what shortcomings there are in my works, these works have an advantage, that is, they are representing an entity of art. But there is only my method in the position to reach this goal. This method is that I do not print my works when they are still incomplete." (Ibid, Vol 31, p 135) Today, our comrades who are responsible for ideological and theoretical work must learn from Marx' attitude for being responsible to the party.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ON MAO'S REVOLUTIONARY HUMANISM

HK160853 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Song Huichang: "Comrade Mao Zedong's Revolutionary Humanist Thinking" -- boldface as published]

[Text] Comrade Mao Zedong, like the founder of Marxism, was influenced by bourgeois humanism in his early years. After becoming a Marxist, Comrade Mao Zedong profoundly criticized bourgeois humanism from a proletarian point of view. His criticism of the abstract human nature which transcends class and of the so-called "human love" thoroughly illustrates this point. At the same time, on the basis of the criticism and analysis of the class nature of bourgeois humanism and with the materialist concept of history as a guide, Comrade Mao Zedong unambiguously put forward his revolutionary humanist thinking. This thinking differs from bourgeois humanism in substance and is an important contribution to Marxist ethics.

FIRST, AS A SET OF MORAL IDEAS, COMRADE MAO ZEDONG'S REVOLUTIONARY HUMANIST THINKING IS CONTRARY TO THE HYPOCRITICAL CONCEPTION OF BENEVOLENCE ADVOCATED BY THE BOURGEOIS HUMANISTS IN THAT IT HAS A CLEAR-CUT CLASS STAND AND A THOROUGHGOING REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT.

Comrade Mao Zedong's revolutionary humanist thinking reflects the proletariat's strong desire to eliminate all forms of enslavement and exploitation of man by man. Thus, it is extremely hostile to all evildoers and its purpose is to wipe them out. At a late stage of the war of liberation, in the face of the reactionaries who were putting up their last-ditch struggle, some people thought they should perhaps show some mercy. Comrade Mao Zedong used the story of "The Peasant and the Snake," in "Aesop's Fables" to teach people to give up such a muddled idea. He said: "The Chinese people will never take pity on snake-like scoundrels, and they honestly believe that no true friend who guilefully says that pity should be shown to these scoundrels and says that anything else would be out of keeping with China's traditions, fall short of greatness, and so on. Why should one take pity on snake-like scoundrels?" Those who were kind to the snake and who advised the people to take pity on the enemy and to spare the reactionary forces were "not the people's friends but the enemy's friends" ("Carry the Revolution Through to the End"). Keeping to the stand of the people, Comrade Mao Zedong unambiguously suggested that it was necessary to eliminate resolutely, thoroughly, and completely all the reactionaries who dared to resist. This is precisely one of the distinctive characteristics of revolutionary humanism.

The "enforcement of a policy of benevolence," means the moral and political stand taken by the Confucianists in ancient China. Confucius said: "The benevolent love people." The "benevolence" mentioned here appears to be a fraternal love for all human beings. In fact, it is narrow and hypocritical because, in a society with antagonistic classes, there is neither "a policy of benevolence" nor "fraternity" which transcends class. Comrade Mao Zedong analysis: Confucius said: "The benevolent are those who are humane. They love people." Whom do they love? All people? That is not the case. Do they love the exploiters? Not exactly. They only love some of the exploiters. Thus, he pointed out that we could not apply a "policy of benevolence" to the reactionaries and the exploiting class. We must deal with them with revolutionary violence. In a reply to those who said that we were not "benevolent," Comrade Mao Zedong answered them in a tit-for-tat manner: "You are not benevolent." Quite so. We definitely do not apply a policy of benevolence to the reactionaries and toward the reactionary activities of the reactionary class. Our policy of benevolence is applied only within the ranks of the people, not beyond them to the reactionaries or to the reactionary activities of reactionary classes." ("On the People's Democratic Dictatorship")

Naturally, it is necessary to apply the policy of benevolence within the ranks of the people. However, this is also concrete and not abstract. In 1953, Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Policies are of two kinds. One is concerned with the people's immediate interests. The other is concerned with their long-term interests." "The first are policies of lesser benevolence and the second policies of greater benevolence." "But what was the policy of maximum benevolence? To resist U.S. aggression and to aid Korea. To carry out this policy of maximum benevolence sacrifices had to be made, money had to be spent, and more had to be collected in agricultural tax." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5, p 105) Thus, it can be seen that the substance of Comrade Mao Zedong's revolutionary humanist thinking is to base oneself on the interests of the proletarian revolution and the long-term interests of the people.

SECOND, COMRADE MAO ZEDONG'S REVOLUTIONARY HUMANIST THINKING IS A POLITICAL AND MORAL PRINCIPLE DERIVED FROM THE INTERESTS OF THE PROLETARIAT. IT REFLECTS THE BREADTH OF VISION OF THE PROLETARIAT IN ITS FIGHT FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE ENTIRE HUMAN RACE. IN A STRUGGLE AGAINST THE ENEMY, THIS HUMANISM REFLECTS THE CORRECT ATTITUDE WITH WHICH WE SHOULD TREAT THE MAJORITY IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP AND IT FULLY REFLECTS THE FORCE OF THE POLITICS OF THE PROLETARIAT.

Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly emphasized that, as Marx explained, the proletariat cannot emancipate its thinking before the liberation of the entire human race. Thus, he suggested that in a struggle against the reactionary classes, it is necessary to eliminate mercilessly all reactionary forces. However, on the other hand, it is necessary to give preferential treatment to the officers and men of the enemy troops who have laid down their weapons, to not let people insult them, and to respect their dignity. At an early stage of the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Mao Zedong openly avowed: "The Japanese officers and men captured and disarmed by us will be given preferential treatment. We will not kill them but treat them as our brothers." ("Mao Zedong's Conversation With Snow in 1936," p 117) Later, in 1940, in his article "On Policy," he pointed out again: As for prisoners captured from among the Japanese, puppet, or anticommunist troops, "we should not insult them, take away their personal effects, or try to exact recantations from them, but without exception should treat them sincerely and kindly." At the same time, he repeatedly pointed out that corporal punishment had to be abolished in trying criminals and that no one was permitted to obtain confessions by compulsion or to give them credence. In treating prisoners of war or criminals, the way of the proletarian revolutionary humanists is completely contrary to the exploiting classes' inhumane ways of doing things. It reflects the noble moral principle of the proletariat.

In addition, Comrade Mao Zedong also pointed out the need to adhere to revolutionary humanist principles in treating the majority in the enemy's camp. In this way, we can unite with the majority, win their support, divide and demoralize the enemy, and save the masses.



On 6 October, 1958, he personally drafted the "Defense Minister Peng Dehuai's Message to the Compatriots in Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen, and Mazu To Propose Holding Negotiations in Order To Reach a Peaceful Solution." He wrote: "The whole body of 130,000 soldiers and civilians is short of supplies. You are living in hunger and cold and it would be hard for you to hold out for a long time. For the sake of humanism, I have ordered our men on the Fujian front, starting from 6 October, to suspend bombardment temporarily for 7 days. You can now freely transport and replenish your supplies." This obviously displayed a tremendous moral strength. In addition, Comrade Mao Zedong suggested that the reactionary class and the reactionaries should be given jobs and be allowed to live after their political power has been overthrown as long as they do not rise in rebellion, perform acts of sabotage, or create trouble. In addition, we should also patiently educate them and let them transform themselves into people of a new type through labor. In a way, this can be called the "application of a policy of benevolence." However, this is a compulsory education for the people of the class originally antagonistic to us and it is different from the self-education within the ranks of the people. This is an embodiment of the principle of revolutionary humanism under special conditions. It is favorable for the transformation of negative factors into positive factors and for strengthening the moral appeal of the policies adopted by the proletariat. Thus, whether from a moral or political point of view, it is in keeping with the fundamental interests of the proletariat.

THIRD, COMRADE MAO ZEDONG'S REVOLUTIONARY HUMANIST THINKING IS AN ELEMENTARY MORAL NORM FOR ADJUSTING HUMAN RELATIONS WITHIN THE REVOLUTIONARY CLASS. IT IS A NECESSARY COMPLEMENT TO THE PRINCIPAL COMMUNIST MORAL NORMS. AT ITS CORE IS MUTUAL RESPECT.

Comrade Mao Zedong consistently emphasized that in handling the relations between officers and men and between the army and the people, it was necessary to base ourselves on the basic attitude of respecting the soldiers and the people. Shortly after the founding of the Red Army, in light of the officers' practice of beating and swearing at the soldiers, which was a result of the influence of the practice of the old warlords, Comrade Mao Zedong solemnly pointed out that this showed feudal influence had not been completely eliminated and that it was necessary to abolish corporal punishment and to correct the malpractice of beating and swearing at the soldiers. In addition, he emphasized the need to care for the wounded. He strictly forbade people from swearing or laughing at the wounded men who fell behind and demanded that they be tenderly cared for. He thought that was the best way to unite with the people, win their support, and make the ranks grow in strength. After the liberation of the whole country, Comrade Mao Zedong said that people who were higher in rank should respect and cherish those who were under them and that they should not turn the relations between them into those between cats and rats. Thus, it can be seen that the revolutionary humanism described here is a concrete embodiment of the communist moral norms which call for loving the people.

To institute equality among the revolutionary ranks is something of the utmost importance. In addition, it is something required by the proletarian character of our party. How can this be achieved? Comrade Mao Zedong thought that it was necessary to encourage people to respect one another. After paying visits to him in Yanan, many well-known Chinese or foreigners felt that he had tremendous personal appeal and they sincerely admired him. But why? Once, Comrade Guo Huaruo asked him this. He replied: "I respect people." He laid special emphasis on the word "respect" and explained that to respect others was a matter of principle and that one could unite with the majority only by respecting others. ("Anthology of Articles Commemorating the 85th Birth Anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong: Fragments of What I Saw and Heard at the Side of Chairman Mao," p 126) In 1958, in his personally drafted document concerning work methods, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out clearly the need to treat cadres and the masses with genuine equality and to let them feel that the relations between man and man were indeed equal. In 1959, Comrade Mao Zedong returned to Shaoshan, where he personally served and toasted his teachers and elders.

Those elderly men were moved and said: "The Chairman toasts us. We do not deserve it." Comrade Mao Zedong said: "I should respect the aged and the virtuous." Facts have proved that, within the ranks of the people and among the comrades inside the party, mutual respect and true equality are the basic conditions for unity. Only thus can we create the kind of situation described by Comrade Mao Zedong at the 7th CPC National Congress: The revolutionary ranks and the party are as united as a harmonious family and the comrades are as united as brothers and sisters.

It can be seen from the above that Comrade Mao Zedong's revolutionary humanist thinking, as an elementary moral norm for correctly handling human relations, is a necessary complement to the communist moral principles and is subordinate to the class interests of the proletariat. In the context of a class struggle, it is subordinate to the proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship and serves the class struggle waged by the proletariat. Within the revolutionary ranks and inside the party, it is a necessary condition for the realization of proletarian collectivism. Thus, the promotion and implementation of revolutionary humanism will play an active part in bringing about victories in our struggle against the enemies, in reinforcing our revolutionary strength, and in strengthening unity within the revolutionary ranks. In actual life, the promotion and implementation of revolutionary humanism helps to improve social customs and make society more civilized.

Nevertheless, revolutionary humanism can replace neither the basic policies of the proletariat nor the basic communist moral principles because it changes according to changes in the class interests of the proletariat. In addition, in implementing revolutionary humanism, it is necessary to proceed from actual circumstances, to conduct concrete analyses of concrete objects, and not to turn it into abstract principles. Otherwise, we will confuse it with bourgeois humanism and transform it into something of an opposite nature.

#### SYMPOSIUM HELD ON MAO THOUGHT IN LITERATURE, ART

OW170640 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 16 Dec 83

[By correspondent Li Rongkun]

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 16 Dec (XINHUA) -- To uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought in literature and art under the present circumstances has important immediate significance, said comrades attending a national symposium to discuss Mao Zedong Thought on literature and art.

The symposium was held at Shijiazhuang City and Xibaipo Village in Pingshan County, Hebei Province, from 12 to 14 December by the National Society of Mao Zedong Thought in Literature and Art to commemorate the 90th birthday of Comrade Mao Zedong. Present were more than 70 research personnel, teachers of institutions of higher learning and literary and art workers from all parts of the country. During the symposium, they restudied Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" and visited his old residence at Xibaipo.

More than 70 papers were presented to the symposium, dealing with inheriting and carrying forward Mao Zedong Thought on literature and art in the new historical period, how to advance literary and artistic creation and conduct critiques and research programs while eliminating spiritual pollution of all kinds and promoting socialist literature and art. The participants exchanged views and held vigorous discussion sessions.

The participating comrades, applying Mao Zedong Thought on literature and art, severely, and earnestly criticized the tendency of bourgeois liberalism emerging from a few persons in the country's literary and art circles and repudiated the tendency to commercialization of literature and art.

Trying to break with the party leadership, such people have held that literature and art can free itself from politics. While disliking the idea of plunging into the thick of life, such people put undue emphasis on the "ego" and use the so-called "theory of alienation in socialism" as themes in their writings and other works.

All participants pointed out: Mao Zedong Thought has fostered many generations of new people. Literary and art workers of our party can understand clearly the nature of society and the orientation of social development, acquire the source of literary and artistic creation and produce literary and artistic works that can depict correctly the people's heroic deeds and mental attitude in advancing the four modernizations and which can be understood and accepted and will be welcomed by the people. They can do all this only by diligently studying and applying Mao Zedong Thought on literature and art and by plunging themselves into the thick of life and reality.

#### ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT VIEWS PARTY RECRUITMENT

OW161415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 13 Dec 83

[By reporters Sun Xiaoming and Zhou Lixian]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Dec (XINHUA) -- The forum held by the CPC Central Committee Organization Department on recruiting party members ended today in Beijing. The forum stressed that the party organizations at all levels should conscientiously carry out the guidelines set forth in the "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Party Rectification" and should strive to do a good job in recruiting party members so that the party's organizational situation and the distribution and composition of party members will be more compatible with the party's general tasks in the new historical period.

During the forum, which opened on 7 December, comrades of the party's organization departments of all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, the organs directly under the CPC Central Committee, the central state organs and the General Political Department of the PLA exchanged their experience in recruiting party members in the last 2 years and studied how to do a better job in recruiting party members in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification.

The forum maintained that since 1982 all localities have done a good job in the following aspects in recruiting party members: 1) leadership has been strengthened and attention has been given to recruiting party members in a planned way and selective manner under the new situation. 2) Attention has been given to recruiting party members from among intellectuals, especially middle-aged intellectuals; the number of party members recruited from among the professional and technical personnel in various fields across the country in 1982 accounted for 23.6 percent of the total number of the party members recruited in that year, and, among them, the number of middle-aged intellectuals accounted for more than 70 percent. 3) The quality of the new party members was good, and the overwhelming majority of them have actively carried out the party's lines, principles, and policies and played a vanguard and exemplary role at their respective posts. 4). The training, education, and appraisal of activists have been strengthened, thereby effectively enhancing their ideological and political consciousness.

The forum also discussed some problems in recruiting party members and held that it is still necessary to continue to correct the guiding ideology for recruiting party members, rectify the incorrect view toward intellectuals, and maintain the criteria for party members in order to ensure the quality of party members. Some comrades pointed out that some localities and units, because of their lack of thorough understanding of the guiding ideology for recruiting party members, failed to admit some comrades who were qualified as party members, thus dampening their political enthusiasm. They said that this is a noteworthy problem.



The forum held that to do a better job in recruiting party members in the new period, particularly during and after the party rectification, it is necessary to point out clearly that, in its decision on party rectification, the party Central Committee has not set forth the basic principles, tasks and policies, and methods for rectifying the party's ideology, work style, and organization, but has also put forward the guiding ideology and specific requirements for recruiting party members at the present time.

The forum stressed that party organizations must absorb party members in a planned way by recruiting those outstanding people who are willing to dedicate themselves to the socialist and communist cause. While planning the recruiting of party members, it is necessary to proceed from realities, conduct more investigations and studies, and strive to make their plans conform to reality. At present, it is necessary to pay more attention to recruiting party members from among the staff and workers on the first line of the industrial, communications, financial, and trade circles; young peasants; commanders and fighters of the PLA; intellectuals in various trades and professions; students at schools of higher learning and technical secondary schools; women; and the minority nationalities.

The forum pointed out that in order to ensure the quality of the newly recruited party members, it is necessary to pay more attention to the training, education, and appraisal of activists who applied for party membership, select the right people, and complete the admission formalities strictly in accordance with the party's Constitution. At the same time, appraisal and education of probationary party members also should be properly carried out.

The forum hoped that party committees at all levels would further strengthen their leadership over the recruitment of party members so that the guidelines set forth in the decision on party rectification on recruiting party members can be ensured organizationally.

#### FORMER AIR FORCE PILOT ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

OW181840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Shanghai, December 18 (XINHUA) -- Li Tsai-wang, a former navigator-bombardier of the Chinese Air Force said upon arrival here from the United States tonight that he had been flown to Taiwan 18 years ago by the pilot of his plane using a premeditated trick. The anti-communist statements the Taiwan authorities issued in his name were all fabricated, he added.

Li Tsai-wang, who arrived in Shanghai on his way to Deyang County, Sichuan Province, to see his relatives, issued a written statement at the airport. Li said in the statement: "I was a navigator-bombardier in the Second Squadron of the 22nd Group of the Chinese Air Force. At that time, pilot Li Xianbin, signalman Lian Baoshen and I were in the same crew. "During a drill flight on November 11, 1965, Li Xianbin played a premeditated trick so that Lian Baosheng and I were unable to discover in time his intention to defect to Taiwan. It was only when the aircraft had reached the shore of northern Taiwan that I found that he was trying to defect to Taiwan. "At that moment I could not contact the control tower because my seat was separated from Li Xianbin's cockpit. He was flying the plane, and I could do nothing to prevent his defection.

"During my stay in Taiwan I was compelled to broadcast some reactionary articles and did not issue any statement against the Chinese Communist Party.

The anti-communist statements the Kuomintang authorities issued in the name of Li Xianbin and me were all fabricated. "Later, with the help of sympathetic, justice-upholding people, I left Taiwan and went to settle in the United States on April 14, 1976. "I am now an American citizen and have a nice family there. I am coming back to my homeland to see my aging and ailing mother and my brothers and sisters. I will do my share to promote friendship between the Chinese and American peoples."

At the airport Li Tsai-wang told XINHUA correspondents: "Though I am in the United States I think of my hometown, relatives and my old mother day and night. My present visit is to accomplish the desire of reuniting with my mother."

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- Letter to Members of CPC Central Committee and Provincial, Municipal, Regional, Prefectural, and County CPC Committees (9 November 1958)

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CLANDESTINE RADIOS' FREQUENCIES, TIMES REPORTED

WA191215 [Editorial Report] Since 2 December FBIS has been monitoring broadcasts from three clandestine radios announced as "Voice of the PLA," "Radio Spark," and "Radio October Storm." All broadcasts have been in Mandarin. These broadcasts are using the same transmitting facilities, although the frequency alternates from day to day -- 9267.7 or 7525. Only one broadcaster is heard on any given day. Daily broadcasts consist of eight 10-12 minute transmissions during the 0900-1130 GMT period.

RADIO OCTOBER STORM URGES OVERTHROWING DENG

OW130301 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0915 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Comrades and comrades-in-arms: Recently much good news in counterblows struck against the capitalist restoration by Deng Xiaoping and his gang have poured in from various parts of the country. In this excellent situation, this station herewith presents a talk on how we should view these revolutionary actions and what we should do on our part. Our talk is entitled: "While People Are Rising Up To Oppose Deng, What Should We Do?"

Among these admirable revolutionary actions are satires on Deng Xiaoping's policy and expressions of dissatisfaction with Deng Xiaoping and his agents in various localities, but most of them are concrete revolutionary actions of dealing counterblows against the counterrevolutionary rule of Deng Xiaoping and his gang. Although these heroic deeds have yet not resulted in the toppling of Deng Xiaoping, they have dealt serious blows at Deng Xiaoping and his agents in various localities and have inspired the confidence and courage of people throughout the country to continue the revolution and struggle.

In order to persecute the dissidents, Deng Xiaoping and his gang have recently launched a so-called rectification campaign from the central authorities down to the localities over a period of 3 years. The campaign has not only created confusion but also brought graver miseries to the people. Our Shanghai compatriots put it well when they said: In the past, workers, peasants and soldiers conquered the country. Now the intellectuals are ruling it. At present, our agricultural problems are most serious. None of the six vice mayors knows anything about agriculture. Can't we find any qualified persons in the suburban counties?

These few words show that the rectification of party organizations and work style undertaken by Deng Xiaoping and his gang is nothing but a scheme to get rid of dissidents under the signboard of supporting Chairman Mao, a scheme which implies that those who submit will prosper and those who resist shall perish. It is certain that the scheme will be opposed and struck at by the broad masses of people.

Armed with their broad experience of revolutionary struggle, people throughout the country and large numbers of party members and cadres, having seen through the sham revolutionary and truly reactionary plot of Deng Xiaoping and his gang to restore capitalism, have been striking relentlessly at the dream of Deng Xiaoping and his gang in the dauntless revolutionary spirit of "he who fears not being cut into pieces dares to unhorse the emperor."

An explosion at a department store building in Yunnan on 5 June this year and many other anti-Deng activities by the people of Anhui, Shanghai and Hainan Island have been reported. A grain-looting incident which occurred in Huizhou of Guangdong is particularly worth mentioning. On 26 May this year the Huizhou transport station, disregarding local people's needs, was delivering several truckloads of grain, edible oil, sugar and soybeans to the Overseas Chinese guest house in (Yangcun) of Boluo. The trucks were intercepted in transit by an armed group in PLA uniforms. Several hundred hungry people took the grain, edible oil, sugar and soybeans. The PLA comrades then set the empty trucks on fire and left the scene calmly and unhurriedly.

These revolutionary actions of the masses of people against Deng Xiaoping fully show that the people and soldiers are united in waging struggle against Deng Xiaoping and that the struggle has punctured a hole in the rule of Deng Xiaoping and his gang. The series of revolutionary incidents against Deng Xiaoping have enabled the people of the whole country to see more clearly that the plot of Deng Xiaoping and his gang to revive capitalism is not only opposed by the masses of people but that it is also sitting on the crater of a volcano filled up with the resistance of the people.

Comrades and comrades-in-arms, the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy has increased the people's burden and ushered in most miserable days for the people. Do you think that the 1 billion Chinese people are willing to be trampled underfoot by Deng Xiaoping and his gang? Any person with conscience, courage and uprightness will utter an angry and resentful cry from the bottom of his heart. The only way to survive and save ourselves is to emulate the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers of Huizhou, Guangdong, display courage and take revolutionary action to overthrow completely Deng Xiaoping's reactionary rule.

#### RADIO OCTOBER STORM ON DENG'S 'REACTIONARY' LINE

OW130419 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0915 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Comrades and comrades-in-arms: The so-called Second Plenary Session of the Central Advisory Commission was held perfunctorily from 15 to 16 November under the personal supervision of Deng Xiaoping. Aside from hearing a speech by Hu Yaobang, the session, which was presided over by Vice Chairman Bo Yibo and Standing Committee Members Lu Dingyi and Liu Lantao of the commission at separate meetings, echoed the unanimous support for the decision on party rectification adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and approved the speeches at the session by Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun.

This clearly indicates that Deng Xiaoping and his ilk, with overweening arrogance, are scheming to purge the party, government, and cadres at various levels. The so-called achievement of ideological unity, rectification of the party's work style, strengthening of discipline, and purification of the party organization are the pretexts primarily used by Deng Xiaoping and his ilk to persecute cadres. They have raised a hue and cry over the present party rectification campaign. Amidst their outcries, hundreds of thousands of party members and cadres at various levels have been unjustly persecuted.

As you all are aware, party rectification is a major question concerning the overall situation. Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of primary importance for the revolution. The historical experience of the party has time and again proved that the policy on class and class struggle that Chairman Mao formulated is for us an important guarantee for winning victory in revolution. Since the publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," facts concerning the struggle between two lines have shown that the struggle between restoration and antirestoration is always a component of the struggle between us revolutionaries and Deng Xiaoping and his agents. It is also the crux of the protracted struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

Since he succeeded in usurping power, careerist and ambitionist Deng Xiaoping has unabashedly talked about Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Is this chieftain of the capitalist-roaders in power qualified to discuss this question? Let us recall the self-examination written by Deng Xiaoping to Chairman Mao. A comparison of the self-examination with what he is doing today will help us answer this question. As a matter of fact, Deng Xiaoping is using Mao Zedong to attack Mao Zedong.



In his self-examination, Deng Xiaoping first admitted that he had totally violated Chairman Mao's revolutionary line by blindly following the revisionist line. Deng Xiaoping also said: My errors concerning the line are self-exposures that prove that I am a petty bourgeois intellectual who has not properly been transformed, and a person who has failed to basically remold his bourgeois outlook on the world and to handle socialist relations.

A review of these fragments of Deng Xiaoping's self-examination and comparison of it with his present behavior in playing the role of an overlord to purge cadres, and equating the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" with Mao Zedong Thought shows how reactionary his line is and how despicable his methods are.

Comrades and comrades-in-arms: Deng Xiaoping, with his self-styled "Deng Xiaoping Thought," has not only followed an erroneous line and employed malicious means but also, more importantly, has plotted to overthrow Chairman Mao's leadership image in the whole party and the eyes of the people throughout the country in a vain attempt to try out his notorious restorationist theory, revive capitalism in all fields, and substitute "Deng Xiaoping Thought" for Mao Zedong Thought and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie for the dictatorship of the proletariat. Now, Deng Xiaoping's ambition has been exposed. Failing to withstand the counterattacks by millions of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, his ambition will certainly encounter a crushing defeat.

#### RADIO OCTOBER STORM CALLS FOR OUSTING DENG

OW191111 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Comrades and comrades-in-arms: The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the 2d Plenary Session of the Central Advisory Commission, which were planned with much ado by Deng Xiaoping and company, ended hastily without any concrete results. As revolutionaries defending Mao Zedong Thought, we received with a heavy heart the approval of the decision on party rectification on 12 October, and the approval of the talks by Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun on 16 October. We felt more keenly our responsibility to oppose Deng Xiaoping and company's attempt to revive capitalism. We also thought of our great motherland's past and of the present and future of our struggle against Deng Xiaoping and company.

As Chairman Mao said, the course of making China a semi-colony and colony by imperialism in cooperation with feudalism in China is also a course of struggle waged by the Chinese people against imperialism and its running dogs. Under Chairman Mao's leadership, the Chinese people fought in unity and achieved final victory in overthrowing the three big mountains [imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism] and in founding the PRC, where the people have become the masters. By persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Chinese people have achieved great victories in socialist revolution and construction. History has shown that no force can stop our advance. Did not the seemingly powerful reactionaries fall one after another in the course of our struggle?

Today we are in another important period. Our task is to oppose Deng Xiaoping and company, who try to revive capitalism in China by means of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." To accomplish this general task, we need to wage a struggle even more arduous than we have waged so far. In this great struggle, we shall strike back at Deng Xiaoping and company, the capitalists in power, while at the same time defending the achievement of our socialist revolution and construction. Our foremost task will be to defend the absolute leadership of Mao Zedong Thought. Chairman Mao's banner is a banner that will lead us to victory. The power of Mao Zedong Thought comes from the fact that it is correct and forms a complete scientific system. No one is allowed to cut it apart, distort or revise it. Deng Xiaoping and company have also loudly called for "forever raising high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought." However, what they are doing is opposing Chairman Mao under the cover of Chairman Mao's banner. History has shown that they are the most vicious enemy of Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrades and comrades-in-arms: Deng Xiaoping and company's activities in recent years indicate that they are especially good at trickery. In a vain attempt to restore capitalism in China through trickery, Deng Xiaoping and company have told one monstrous lie after another to cover up their scandalous activities.

The national situation of the struggle against Deng Xiaoping is excellent. This is good news for China's hundreds of millions of workers, peasants, and soldiers. It has greatly enhanced the revolutionary spirit of the people. We must, with one heart and one mind, continue the revolution under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and work hard to win victories in our socialist revolution and construction in order to completely overthrow Deng Xiaoping and eliminate the root of the revival of capitalism in China.

#### RECTIFICATION DRIVE CRITICIZED BY RADIO OCTOBER STORM

OW090531 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Comrades and comrades-in-arms: The 2-day 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee from 11 to 12 November ended in a hurry. Besides hearing speeches by careerist Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, the meeting adopted a decision on party rectification. Judging from the document released by Deng Xiaoping and his ilk, the meeting not only set up a so-called Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification with Hu Yaobang as chairman and Bo Yibo, Wan Li, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qili and Wang Heshou as vice chairmen but also decided on the targets and objectives of the rectification. Those who rose to prominence by following the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, those who were seriously factionalist in their ideas, those who indulged in beating, smashing and looting, those who stubbornly resisted the policy and line formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and those who committed serious economic or other criminal offenses were to be the targets of the purge. Moreover, the document stressed that the party rectification was to be carried out under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in order to expose and deal with the manifestations of the serious impurities that existed in the party in ideology, style of work and organization.

Facts show that Deng Xiaoping, flaunting the banner of Chairman Mao, has time and again declared his adherence to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, but is actually using Chairman Mao's image as leader of the whole party and people throughout the country to carry out his sinister scheme of usurping the party and power and reviving capitalism.

You must all still remember that in the past few years the propaganda machinery controlled by Deng Xiaoping, RENMIN RIBAO and JIEFANGJUN BAO in particular published articles energetically negating and attacking the principles, policies and line formulated by Chairman Mao for our party. As you know, Deng Xiaoping is a very insidious and cunning person. He is good at making pretenses and therefore it is impossible and improbable that he will lay down his butcher's knife and suddenly become a Buddha. Especially at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Deng Xiaoping, wearing the look of a counterrevolutionary, triumphantly discussed the question of party rectification. He used the despicable means of describing the masses of party members and cadres in terms that Chairman Mao used to criticize careerists and ambitionists. His vicious intentions were as apparent as his (?stand) because he has been purging a large number of proletarian revolutionaries in order to promote some monsters and demons who talk nonsense and spout lies, and to deny completely the existence of class and class struggle and of the danger of revival of capitalism during the socialist period. Even those who understand only a little of Mao Zedong Thought know that unless the proletariat eliminates the bourgeoisie it will definitely be wiped out by the latter, and that this is an uncompromising struggle between life and death.

Comrades and comrades-in-arms; The current nationwide party rectification campaign, which has been carefully plotted by Deng Xiaoping and his ilk, will be another struggle full of the smell of blood. They will try by hook and by crook not only to expand their positions and eliminate dissidents but also, more importantly, to liquidate a large number of party members and cadres who are loyal to the party, Chairman Mao, and his proletarian revolutionary line. For this reason, we are deeply aware that the decision on party rectification adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee was a signal of attack sounded by Deng Xiaoping and his ilk against the whole party and people throughout the country and that their ultimate goal, aside from completely negating Chairman Mao's magnificent lifelong contributions, is to mutilate our party's programmatic theoretical foundation, ruin the socialist Red country and revive capitalism in all fields. The facts of the more than 10 struggles between two lines within the party have time and again told us that a revolution is an insurrection, an act of violence by which one class overthrows another. It is hoped that the comrades and comrades-in-arms will get a clear understanding of the current situation in party rectification and, with courage and consciousness, join in the nationwide anti-Deng struggle.

#### RADIO OCTOBER STORM ON DENG'S USE OF ARMY

OW120121 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Comrades and comrades in arms: Deng Xiaoping and company have always hated and feared the army at the same time. They hate the army because it does not want to wantonly slaughter dissidents for them, and they fear the army lest it would turn around and aim its guns at them. This is why they are carrying out the murderous rectification of the army on the pretext that the army should be revolutionized, younger in average age, better educated and modernized. Through such rectification they attempt to establish the rule of the Deng family, namely, by supporting one section of the people to attack another and by buying off one section of the people and promoting another.

In the recent period in particular, their hatred and fear of the army have increased. They have sometimes issued directives calling for strengthening the organization and discipline of the army and have sometimes issued decisions calling for strengthening the education and training of the army. They have issued one document after another, all of which are simply aimed at usurping the leadership of the army and turning it into a tool for dictatorship by the Deng family.

In his speeches, Deng Xiaoping has particularly stressed obeying orders and observing discipline by the army. Generally speaking, since the army belongs to the state, its tasks are to defend the country and protect the people. It is right and proper for the army to obey orders and observe discipline. However, in stressing that the army should obey orders and observe discipline, Deng Xiaoping and company have ulterior motives: They attempt to use the army as a tool for them to commit all kinds of outrages, to purge the dissidents and to restore capitalism. In this situation in which they attempt to hide the truth from the masses, even a 3-year child can see through their conspiracies. Therefore, the more Deng Xiaoping rectifies the army, the weaker he will be; the more he rectifies the army, the more rebellious it will become.

Objectively speaking, the rectification movement launched by Deng Xiaoping and company is simply aimed at eliminating their opponents, suppressing revolutionaries across the country and covering up their ignominious acts.

As people may recall, on the eve of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Deng Xiaoping called a forum in Beijing of responsible persons of various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees. At the forum he said: Persisting in following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Hua Guofeng has defended the interests of the party and the state all his life. Revolutionaries of the older generation have full trust in him in handling state affairs. We should warmly support him.



But not long after, Deng Xiaoping succeeded in usurping the leadership of the party and the state. He made a 180-degree about-face and bitterly denounced Hua Guofeng. He thus became quite a different person. It can be said that Deng Xiaoping harbors extremely evil intentions.

Did Deng Xiaoping not say in his so-called decision on rectification that all those who distorted or undermined Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, no matter what posts they hold, should be seriously dealt with? Now that Deng Xiaoping has gone all out to oppose Chairman Mao, sabotaged the socialist revolution and construction and committed the monstrous crime of restoring capitalism, why is he not yet punished according to party discipline and state law? This once again shows that in making the army act according to their orders, Deng Xiaoping and company do nothing in the interests of the country and the people but work for their own interests and the interests of their faction.

Comrades and comrades in arms: Deng Xiaoping whose hands are stained with blood is spouting lies. Therefore, he cannot and will not persistently follow Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. He can only lead China into the abyss of darkness. For this reason, Deng Xiaoping's party rectification means nothing but purging the dissidents and restoring capitalism.

Thus a conclusion can be reached from these facts that the more rectification Deng Xiaoping carries out, the weaker he will be; the more rectification he carries out, the more rebellious people will become. This will be the inevitable outcome.

#### VOICE OF PLA VIEWS YANG CHENGWU'S REPLACEMENT

OW181720 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Yang Chengwu has been unhorsed by Deng Xiaoping and divested of his military power as commander of the Fuzhou Military Region. Now Jiang Yonghui is commander of the Fuzhou Military Region.

Why has Yang Chengwu been dealt one blow after another since Hu Yaobang appointed his henchman Xiang Nan as first secretary of the Fujian provincial party committee? Why has Deng Xiaoping finally removed Yang Chengwu from his office as commander of the Fuzhou Military Region? A critical article written by Yang Chengwu when serving as chief of General Staff can provide definite answers to these questions.

This critical article written by Yang Chengwu during the Cultural Revolution says: Deng Xiaoping has always opposed Chairman Mao. Failing to understand Deng Xiaoping in the past, some people regarded him as always being right. His mask must be ripped off. He blocked the passage of information to Chairman Mao for a long time. Chairman Mao has long criticized him for building an independent kingdom for himself. Deng Xiaoping went all-out to oppose the study of Chairman Mao's works, giving prominence to politics and Mao Zedong Thought. At the February 1960 conference on political work on the industrial and communications front, he openly called for doing practical work instead of discussing theoretical principles, and opposed putting politics in command. He alleged that in learning from the PLA, localities should pay particular attention to the characteristics of their enterprises. He also alleged that it did not matter if the army stopped all its work for a month to engage in political work. What did he mean by this? In saying so, he actually slandered the PLA. What he really meant is that the PLA studied Chairman Mao's work because it had nothing to do. He made these remarks after the Shanghai meeting, which was held to expose and struggle against Luo Ruiqing. This makes his remarks more serious and vicious in nature.

Deng Xiaoping thought of himself as having made two great contributions. First, he thought he had made an extraordinary contribution to the Huai-Hai campaign. This belief must be laid bare. As is known to all, Chairman Mao personally directed the Huai-Hai campaign from beginning to end.



Those who made contributions to this campaign include Liu Bocheng and many other comrades, as well as a large number of fighters and people. How can it be said that Deng Xiaoping made all such contributions by himself? However, he maintained: You fought from northeast China to Hainan Island, and I fought from Nanjing to Chengdu; you fought the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign, and I fought the Huai-Hai campaign. So he thought himself terrific and credited others' contributions to himself.

In particular, he had a 10-point footnote published in the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," saying that he was secretary of the general front party committee of the Huai-Hai campaign. This means that he is the No 1 hero of the campaign and that all others are nothing.

Second, he assumed the airs of a self-styled antirevisionist hero in the international communist movement and the struggle against revisionism. This concept must also be laid bare. Here I will cite an example about which Comrade Chen Boda told me. Deng Xiaoping organized a group of people in Beijing to write an article on the general line for the international communist movement. Expressing great appreciation for the article, Peng Zhen and some others regarded it as excellent. But Chairman Mao considered the article no good after it was submitted to him. That article was rewritten in Hangzhou under Chairman Mao's personal leadership and under Comrade Chen Boda's personal direction. When Deng Xiaoping learned that the article had been rewritten under Chairman Mao's personal leadership, he telephoned Peng Zhen and asked the latter whether the Beijing draft or the Hangzhou draft should be used. He opposed adopting the Hangzhou draft and wanted to put on a rival show against Chairman Mao. But Chairman Mao finally decided to adopt the Hangzhou draft.

Comrade commanders and fighters: Turning up now the article written by Yang Chengwu in the Cultural Revolution that relentlessly criticized Deng Xiaoping is of great immediate significance. In his article critical of Deng Xiaoping, Yang Chengwu said that Deng Xiaoping opposed putting politics in command and studying Chairman Mao's works. But now Deng Xiaoping stresses upholding the four fundamental principles and Mao Zedong Thought. Why? Does Deng Xiaoping really uphold Mao Zedong Thought? Does he uphold Mao Zedong Thought as a whole, or only some parts of it that are useful and beneficial to him? He has launched large-scale political movements and the struggle for party rectification. He has urged the army to maintain unity with the Central Committee of the Deng faction. Now he does not oppose putting politics in command. Why? The party Central Committee and its Military Commission, which have been under Deng Xiaoping's control for years, have required the whole party and the whole army to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Is this what Yang Chengwu described as putting on the airs of a self-styled hero, crediting all others' contributions to himself, and indulging himself in a personality cult?

Comrade commanders and fighters: It should be noted that because Yang Chengwu relentlessly criticized Deng Xiaoping in the Cultural Revolution, Deng Xiaoping is now retaliating against Yang Chengwu politically. Many army leaders criticized Deng Xiaoping during the Cultural Revolution. A large number of army leaders participated in the struggle to criticize Deng Xiaoping and to oppose the rightists. For example, Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, actively criticized Deng Xiaoping. Are they not wary of Deng Xiaoping and afraid of retaliation by him?

#### RADIO SPARK ON CPC FAILURE IN DEALING WITH TAIWAN

OW091141 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Young comrades: In the struggle against the enemy, we must always demonstrate our superiority and must adhere to our principles and stand. Only in this way can we show that we are open and aboveboard, and have lofty ideals and aspirations. Only in this way can we feel no sense of inferiority or inadequacy when we compare ourselves with the enemy.

For example, in its ideological warfare against us, the Kuomintang on Taiwan dares to use its Three Principles of the People to deal with us, even though their objective conditions are obviously inferior to ours. In particular, its slogan: "Unify China with the Three Principles of the People" has not only caused confusion (?among our rank and file), but has shocked many of our leaders in the party Central Committee into a dazed and frantic state. We have (?hundreds of thousands) of comrades working on Taiwan, but in the face of the imposing momentum of the Kuomintang's Three Principles of the People, not only have they failed to figure out effective countermeasures, but they have defiantly and in a cowardly manner offered the nonsense that we are practicing the so-called new Three Principles of the People. This kind of statement can only undermine our own stand. It not only lands us completely in the trap of the Kuomintang and reveals our weakness and incompetence, but (?gives the whole world the impression) that we can never match the Kuomintang in the face of truth.

Of course, in saying this, we are not trying to inflate the arrogance of the enemy and dampen our own spirit. [Words indistinct] we regret very much. Why does our party Central Committee abandon our strong points and rely only on our weak points in conducting united front work against the enemy? Have we not for a long time continued to boast about the incomparable superiority of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the socialist social system? Why, then, have we not used Marxism-Leninism and socialism to counter the Kuomintang's Three Principles of the People? Why are we even afraid to express our stand to the people in Hong Kong in terms of Marxism-Leninism and socialism? Is this not an open admission that our ideology and doctrine are not as good as theirs?

There is absolutely no room for concession on questions of political principle. In bringing about the peaceful reunification of the motherland, we must clearly tell the people on Taiwan and the Overseas Chinese that in future, after the motherland's reunification, we surely will implement the same systems on Taiwan as in (?the rest of the country). The whole country must be taken into account, and there can be no exception. The talk about allowing Taiwan to keep its present economic and social systems is pure nonsense, which can only undermine our own stand and amounts to an open confession that our systems are not as good as theirs.

Moreover, this nonsense that undermines our own stand has never been taken seriously by the Kuomintang authorities and the people on Taiwan. For a long time they [words indistinct]. We believe that there may be conceited people in the world, but it is a rare person who intentionally reveals his own shortcomings. In conducting united front work toward Taiwan and Hong Kong, we keep saying that we want to maintain their prosperity and (?economic and social systems) and respect the wishes of the people of Taiwan and Hong Kong. This in fact is an admission that we are far behind them. By expressing our willingness to compromise and maintain the prosperity of Taiwan and Hong Kong, we are indirectly admitting our own backwardness and poverty. By expressing our willingness to respect the wishes of the people of Taiwan and Hong Kong and maintain their existing (?economic and social systems), we are admitting that our own collective economic system is not in keeping with the wishes of our 1 billion people, and that there is nothing superior about Marxism-Leninism.

With such a conclusion, how can we be worthy of admiration and support? [Words indistinct] no matter how the people in Taiwan and Hong Kong think of us, if we consider our situation carefully, we will see how pitiful we are.

To uphold our party's stand, we must carry forward the incomparable superiority of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the socialist system. We wish to make a serious proposal to the party Central Committee: While we can say one thing and mean another and [words indistinct] in dealing with anything else, we should by no means be dishonest in upholding the ideological system of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. [Words indistinct] what is more, our policy has changed from time to time. The people in Taiwan and Hong Kong have seen, heard, and borne in mind what we have done, and they do not trust what we say at all. Such being the case, our words will serve no purpose, and it would be better if we kept silent.

In all fairness, the [words indistinct] historical acts of the gang of four were quite unpopular, and nobody felt that they were good. At this time, however, we cannot help cherishing the memory of them. This is because if they were still holding the position of leadership, the ideological state within our party would not be so chaotic as it is today, and the party Central Committee would not uphold Marxist-Leninist ideology on the one hand and act as a renegade from this ideology on the other. [Words indistinct] in that case, perhaps the Kuomintang would not put forward the idea of "unifying China with the Three Principles of the People."

#### RADIO SPARK ON KMT INFILTRATION INTO CPC

OW132326 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Young comrades: We have repeatedly reminded the party Central Committee that the infiltrating Taiwan Kuomintang spies have completely occupied our nerve center. In the past 2 or 3 years, they have sabotaged, step-by-step in a planned way, our united front work against the Kuomintang, constantly led us onto a wrong road, gradually taken the initiative away from us and subjected us to Kuomintang manipulation.

Not long ago, we let Li Hanxiang, a Kuomintang-trained film director, infiltrate Beijing superstructure and treated him as a distinguished guest. The party Central Committee gave him substantial manpower and material assistance and let him strut into (Zhuziken) to shoot a film, "The Burning of Yuanming Garden." The party Central Committee [words indistinct] perhaps thinks that the film, if shown abroad, can boost the effect of our united front work.

In fact, our central leaders have not been on the alert against the Kuomintang's scheme. The film has been shown abroad. Thousands and thousands of Overseas Chinese and foreigners have connected Yuanming Garden with Zhongnanhai in their minds. Particularly [words indistinct] they think that the burning of Yuanming Garden finished the Qing Dynasty. When the burning of Zhongnanhai happens, can our party and socialist system survive? Since we did not even have the very least political alertness, I don't think that it is necessary any more for us to do the united front work against the Kuomintang.

Another [words indistinct] happened soon after "The Burning of Yuanming Garden" episode. The Kuomintang spies in our nerve center, like the film director, led us to commit another big mistake. Not long ago, the Kuomintang spies in control of our propaganda front used the press media to launch a campaign for the people throughout the country to select our national flower. Today, while many persons of the "wind faction" and the "slippery faction" are still holding power in our leading bodies at all levels, the sunflower which turns with the sun should be the most worthy of being our national flower. Moreover, the choice of the sunflower as our national flower was made by the party Central Committee earlier. It is indeed unnecessary to make any change today.

People realize that we have had too many political changes. At one time, we had the red sun, then Deputy Supreme Commander Lin, Comrade Jiang Qing and the wise Hua Guofeng who made people feel at ease. [It is said that Mao Zedong wrote in praise of Hua: "With you in charge, I am at ease"] Who knows that Comrade Deng Xiaoping, who is today holding power and purging many others, will not become a dog in the water again tomorrow? When we think of the national flower, we cannot help [words indistinct] as the Communist Party of China blows hot and cold, and even changes the national flower, who would treat us?

Moreover, those across the strait have selected the plum flower as their national flower. If we follow their suit, do we want to reunify China under the Three Principles of the People?

This is precisely the way the Kuomintang generates hearsay information for us to spread. They have not only controlled our media and lured us to change our national flower, they have also led us to identify ourselves with them and use the national flower of the Republic of China as our national flower.

According to a recent poll conducted by GUANGMING RIBAO, the more than 5,000 readers who wrote the newspaper to respond to the poll favored the plum flower as our national flower. Good gracious! What a terrible thing! The Kuomintang force has not only occupied our nerve center, but also occupied our vast rural and urban areas. We should realize that as the Kuomintang spies in our nerve center can whip up an upsurge to select the national flower today, they will be able to start campaigns to select national doctrine and the national flag tomorrow. Aren't they mobilizing the masses at home and abroad to participate in a movement to reunify China under the Three Principles of the People? Aren't they carrying with them their national flag of a white sun in blue sky over crimson ground wherever they go?

How can we be so ignorant to be taken in by them? Now we must raise a cry of warning. Don't be taken in by the Kuomintang again! Purify our propaganda ranks and ferret out the Kuomintang spies as soon as possible!



HAN PEIXIN ATTENDS JIANGSU WOMEN'S CONGRESS

OW181104 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Although it is now early winter, the atmosphere at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing is one of spring and festivities. The sixth Jiangsu provincial women's congress ceremoniously opened there today. More than 1,630 delegates from all fronts are attending the congress, many of whom are model workers, advanced individuals, and "8 March" red banners winners.

At 1430 Comrade (Shen Yuehua), permanent chairman of the presidium of the congress, gave an opening speech.

Attending the opening ceremony were Jiang Weiqing, Liu Shunyuan, and Hui Yuyu, members of the Central Advisory Commission; Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Jin Xun, Ye Xutai, Luo Yunlai, Chu Kiang, and Ouyang Huilin, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee; and other comrades concerned.

Amid warm applause, Comrade Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, addressed the congress. He urged party committees at all levels to further strengthen women's work and to ensure that the departments concerned support and assist the women's federation organizations in order to raise the standard of women's work.

Greeting statements were also made by (Yuan Weishan), vice chairman of the provincial trade union council, on behalf of the provincial CYL Committee, the provincial Scientific and Technological Association, the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and the provincial trade union council; and by (Guo Zhuomin), deputy director of the provincial Military District's Political Department, on behalf of all commanders and fighters of the Military District.

The last item on the agenda for today's meeting was a work report made by (Qin Fuping), permanent chairman of the presidium, on behalf of the fifth Executive Committee. The report, consisting of three parts, was entitled "Women of the Whole Province Strive To Improve Themselves and Make Fresh Contributions to Socialist Modernization."

JIANGSU HOLDS MEETING OF IDEOLOGICAL UNITS

OW181114 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] On 14 December, the provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department held a meeting of responsible persons of units in charge of theoretical; literary and art; education; information; publication; radio and television; mass cultural, ideological, and political work in the provincial-level agencies, including provincial-level workers, youth, and women's organizations to exchange experiences in studying and implementing the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and in combating spiritual pollution.

Since late November, in accordance with the provincial CPC Committee's arrangements, units on the ideological front in the provincial-level agencies have widely conveyed the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee as well as important speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun. Leaders in many units have actively organized themselves and subordinates to study these documents and have carried out investigations and inspections. The situation is good; however, progress is still uneven. Therefore, the provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department held a meeting of units responsible for ideological work to exchange experience in this regard for the mutual benefit of everyone concerned.

Ye Xutai, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the provincial Propaganda Department, presided over and spoke at the meeting. After affirming the experiences of three units, he urged everyone to continue to stress the importance of study as a primary task in order to lay a good ideological foundation for the all-round party rectification campaign. He stressed that leaders must take the lead in the study campaign, and that principle responsible persons of units must personally supervise the study campaign so that it will be more than just a superficial job.

In his speech, Comrade Ye Xutai stressed the need to carry out thorough-going investigations and study and to correctly promote criticism and self-criticism, thereby launching the task of combating spiritual pollution on a healthy path.

#### NANJING PLA'S GUO LINXIANG VIEWS CADRE SYSTEM

OW161429 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Speaking at a meeting this morning on exchanging experience in reforming the cadre system, Guo Linxiang, political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, said: Implementing the system of personal responsibility at each post and letting cadres work read readily at both low and high positions is not an expedient measure, but is an important long-term arrangement to be upheld in dealing with cadre work. We should make this an established system to be followed at all times so that our cadre ranks will become a genuine backbone force in strengthening the work of revolutionizing, modernizing, and regularizing the armed forces.

In particular, Political Commissar Guo Linxiang emphasized that reform of the cadre system must be carried out in strict accordance with policy. He called for upholding the following four points:

1. Uphold the principle that cadres may be either promoted or demoted, but in most cases will be promoted. In dealing with cadres, it is imperative to seek truth from facts and proceed from reality in everything. Prudence should be used in promoting or demoting a cadre.
2. Uphold the principle of taking ideology as the leading factor and giving assistance as the primary way of dealing with cadres. It is necessary to properly guide those cadres who are incompetent in their work and to give them more education in communist ideology. As for demoted cadres, deep concern should be shown, and wholehearted assistance should be given, so that they will translate the pressure they have received into a motive force that enables them to rise amid setbacks.
3. Uphold the basic method of following the mass line and widely solicit opinions from the masses.
4. Uphold the principle of letting demoted cadres correct their mistakes and make progress.

In the reform of the cadre system, Guo Linxiang said, we should not only guard against the trend of indulging incompetent cadres and of daring not touch them and demote them, but should also avoid using the method of working in an oversimplified manner and acting imprudently.

Guo Linxiang urged all subordinate units to popularize the experience of a certain division of the Shanghai Garrison District and successfully reform their cadre systems by proceeding from their respective realities and in a planned and step-by-step way.

Also speaking at today's meeting were Wang Jingmin, deputy political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units; and (Wu Eqing), deputy director of the Cadre Department of the PLA General Political Department.

During the past 2 days, participants in the meeting seriously studied the relevant documents issued by the central authorities and the statements of leading central comrades on reform of the cadre systems. They heard a report by the aforementioned division of the Shanghai Garrison District introducing its experience in reforming the cadre system. Experience was also exchanged at the meeting in conducting experimental work on reforming the cadre system in various units. In addition, the participants visited an exhibition featuring the work of reforming the cadre system done by the 1st Company of a regiment and the aforementioned division of the Shanghai Garrison District.

The meeting will close on 16 December.

#### SU YIRAN VISITS SHANDONG TECHNOLOGY EXHIBITION

SK180324 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The province's first exhibition on the results of technology and equipment imported with foreign funds was held in Jinan. Visiting the exhibition were Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial party committee; Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province; Lu Maozeng and Li Zhen, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; Wang Jinshan, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Qin Hezhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Office cadres of the provincial organs, responsible comrades of prefectures and cities and the masses of workers of plants and enterprises have also visited the exhibition. The exhibition opened on 5 December and is planned to close on 21 December.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has used foreign funds to import technology and equipment to transform 436 small and medium-sized enterprises. The 69 key textile, light industrial, chemical industrial, machinery, electronic, communications, medical and pharmaceutical, building material, and agricultural enterprises which took part in the exhibition are only part of them. Through the imported technology and equipment, these enterprises have accelerated their technical transformations, upgraded their technical levels and remarkably improved their product quality. Many of their products have been upgraded and updated.

The technology and equipment imported with foreign funds have also improved enterprises management and helped train technical forces. Many enterprises have invited foreign technical personnel to give technical guidance or have sent their personnel abroad to conduct technical investigations to learn from advanced foreign technology and management experiences. Supported by foreign technical personnel, the Jinan No 1 knitwear mill has established a management system aiming at high quality, high efficiency, and low consumption, and has thus steadily improved its product quality.

More than 5,000 people have toured the exhibition so far.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ENDS GUANGDONG TOUR

HK190210 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee; Hu Ping, governor of Fujian Province; and responsible persons of departments concerned of the province, totaling 17 people, left Guangzhou for Fujian yesterday after a 12-day tour in our province to learn about the progress of implementation of the open-door policy, the introduction of foreign investment, and the construction of the special economic zones.

Comrades Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, and their entourage arrived in Guangzhou on 5 December. Apart from visiting Dongfang Guest House, Baitiane Guest House, Nanfang Mansion Department Store, and some plants and enterprises run with introduced foreign investment in Guangzhou City, they toured Foshan, Jiangmen, Nanhai, Zhongshan, Zhuhai, Shenzhen, and other places. They appreciated the progress which our province has made in developing tourism, the development speed of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, the construction model of the Shekou industrial district, and the technological transformation of old enterprises through the introduction of advanced technology.

INDEPENDENT RAILWAY COMPANY FOUNDED IN SHENZHEN

OW161439 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1640 GMT 15 Dec 83

[By reporters Fu Qixun and Liu Gongwu]

[Text] Shenzhen, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Guangshen Railway Company, a new independent economic entity responsible for its own profits and losses, which is a first in China's railway system, was founded today in Shenzhen.

The 147 km-long Guangshen (Guangzhou to Shenzhen) railway was built in 1911. Although it was rebuilt after liberation, it still cannot meet the needs of China's developing national economy and foreign trade and the construction of various projects in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. The newly founded Guangshen Railway Company is responsible for the rebuilding, management, and transportation of the Guangshen railway and will undertake to provide various kinds of services.

Under the conditions that the state will not suffer any losses in financial revenue, and that the company's profit tax turned over to the state will increase at an annual rate of 2.32 percent, the newly founded company will undertake to electrify the double-track Guangshen railway with self-raised funds or loans secured from domestic or foreign sources.

Yang Qihua, general manager of the Guangshen Railway Company said at the company's inauguration ceremony: The Guangshen railway project will contribute to Hong Kong's prosperity and stability and the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone's economic construction, and will meet the increasing tourist needs of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, foreign tourists, and the Chinese people.

GUANGXI'S QIAO XIAOGUANG SEES PRC-DPRK MATCH

HK161218 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] On the evening of 14 December, the DPRK women's handball team held its first match in Nanning with the Guangxi women's handball team.

(Piao Zhongmo), head of the DPRK team, regional leaders Qiao Xiaoguang, Wei Chunshu, and Qin Yingji, and some 5,000 people watched the match.



HENAN DIRECTIVE ON FAMILY PLANNING PROPAGANDA

HK170555 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, the Political Department of Henan Military District, the provincial Family Planning Committee, the provincial Public Health, Culture, Radio and Television, Civil Affairs, and Judicial Departments, and the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, CYL Committee, and Federation of Women recently issued a joint circular demanding that the province vigorously launch family planning propaganda activities in 1984.

The circular pointed out: In order to further implement the basic national policy of family planning, enhance the spontaneity of the cadres and masses in practicing family planning, make family planning work in Henan a regular and systematic thing, and spur it on to a new stage, it is necessary to carry out family planning propaganda work in a still more extensive, deepgoing, sound, and effective way in 1984. During the New Year-Spring Festival period, we must all the more seize the chance to vigorously unfold family planning propaganda.

The circular explicitly pointed out: Family planning propaganda activities in 1984 must be centered on education in communism and patriotism and apply calculations and contrasts as the main method. A variety of propaganda and education activities should be launched. Through these activities, the leading cadres at all levels should truly place family planning work in an important place on the agenda of the party committees, government, and departments, and the party and CYL members and cadres should truly succeed in taking the lead in study, propaganda, and the practice of planned parenthood, while the broad masses, especially couples of child-bearing age, should all know that both husband and wife have the obligation to practice planned parenthood, and will voluntarily practice late marriage and child-bearing, and have fewer and better quality children.

In the propaganda activities, attention must be paid to discovering and training activists, building a family planning propaganda contingent, establishing and putting on a sound basis a family planning propaganda and technical work network, and establishing a system of regular propaganda work.

The circular demanded that, in the course of the family planning propaganda activities, all departments and units, in connection with their own circumstances, adopt forms popular among the masses to carry out extensive propaganda. We should continue to promote the method of linking town and countryside, and factory and commune. We should organize various types of study courses and conduct education in the basic national policy of family planning in light of the different mentality of different people.

During festivals, it is necessary to comfort families with only one child and people who have undergone contraceptive surgery.

In the family planning propaganda activities, the principal leading cadres of the party, government, and army should do a good job in investigation and study and improve the results of propaganda. It is essential to seriously implement the policies, put the measures on a sound basis, and ensure that the policies are fulfilled properly. We must support the idea of having the husband settle down in his wife's home. We must support the idea that families with only one child should get rich ahead of others. We must do a good job in running nurseries and homes of respect for the aged.

The circular also said: Family planning propaganda must be integrated with propaganda in the legal system and the building of socialist civilization, so that they will stimulate each other and bring about all-round development.

LIU JIE ATTENDS HENAN EMPLOYMENT MEETING

HK160308 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Summary] The Henan provincial conference on urban employment and the provincial gathering to commend progressive units and individuals in this field concluded yesterday. Provincial CPC Committee and government leaders Liu Jie, He Zhukang, Hou Zhiying, Han Jingcao, Zhao Wenfu, Zhang Shude, Yue Xiaoxia, Hu Tingji, Yan Jimin, Ji Hanqing, and Wang Huayun attended the closing ceremony and met the participants. Comrade He Guang, vice minister of labor and personnel, made a special trip to extend congratulations to the meeting. He also presented prize awards and spoke.

(Li Benli), director of the provincial Labor and Personnel Department, delivered the closing speech. He pointed out: Under the leadership of the CPC committees and government at all levels, the province's collective and individual economy has revived and developed quite rapidly. This work should be further stepped up. All sectors should coordinate still more closely to further develop collective and individual economy and do a good job in urban labor employment work.

HENAN RADIO VIEWS URBAN EMPLOYMENT ISSUES

HK160311 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Station commentary: "Open Up Broad Channels for Urban Employment"]

[Excerpts] China's national economy, guided by the party's line, principles, and policies, is gradually embarking on the path of healthy development. The urban labor employment situation is improving every year. There has been a notable improvement in living standards. This excellent situation also includes the fruits of arduous pioneering on the part of the laborers on the collective and individual economic front. We extend a lofty salute and warm congratulations to them.

Henan has scored very great success in developing the collective and individual economy and finding jobs for urban youth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The number of workers in collective enterprises in 1982 accounted for 20.8 percent of the total number of workers in the province. There were over 144,000 individual laborers in the urban areas, double the figure in 1980. Total output value of collective industry reached 3,895 million yuan, 18 percent of the province's total industrial output value. Apart from demonstrating its importance more and more, the development of collective and individual economy has already become the major channel for placing urban residents in jobs.

The current outstanding problem is that there is a rather serious tendency to attach much importance to units owned by the whole people and little to those owned by the collective or the individual on the employment question. Many people still hold that a person can only be regarded as officially employed if he becomes a permanent worker in an enterprise owned by the whole people. Unless this problem is solved, it will be very difficult to fulfill the task of finding jobs for 140,000 or 150,000 people each year during the coming period. We must certainly not treat this matter lightly.

The influence of leftist ideology is the main cause of this problem. Some comrades still regard having everybody eat out of the same big pot as expressing the superiority of the socialist system, and lack understanding of the vitality of collective and individual economy and its significance in precisely breaking out of the situation of everybody eating out of the same big pot. In certain policy aspects, the guiding principle of utilization, restriction, and remolding is still used in dealing with the occupations of collective and individual enterprises.

Hence, criticizing and correcting erroneous leftist ideology is a key to promoting the development of collective and individual economy. In addition, outworn concepts that have lingered for a long time are still seriously restricting the minds of certain people. They hold that those employed in collective and individual economy are inferior to others.

In the wake of future state reforms of the labor system, the development of collective and individual economy and the work of finding jobs for urban youth will advance along an ever broader and more lively road, and the results will become better and better. This will gain more and more support and respect from the masses.

#### HUBEI REPORTS RESULTS OF PARTY RECRUITMENT

HK190706 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has admitted into the party 174,872 fine and qualified people. In recruiting party members, party organizations at all levels have paid special attention to recruiting party members from among the workers on the industrial, communications, financial, and trade fronts, young peasants, PLA commanders and fighters, intellectuals from all walks of life, and students of institutions of higher education and technical secondary schools. In addition, they have also paid special attention to recruiting party members from among minority nationalities and women in order to gradually improve the irrationalities in the makeup and proportion of the population of party members. From 1972 to 1982, the province recruited 154,751 party members. Of them, 31,828 were workers working in the forefront of industry, communications, finance, and trade, and 24,690 were professionals in various trades. The new party members who fought on various fronts played an exemplary role in implementing the party's principles and policies and took the lead in building socialist spiritual and material civilization. (He Guihua), a young party member from (Jinghe) brigade under (Gongchang) Commune in Jiangli County, resolved to become a farmer after his graduation from a secondary school in 1974. He assumed contracted responsibilities for 70 mu of shallow land which was far from his home. As a result of his arduous work, he reaped a bumper harvest each year. Last year, he sold 45,000 jin of grain and 780 jin oil-bearing crops to the state. In addition, he also extended loans and provided fine seeds to 17 impoverished households and other peasant households. Last year, he was elected a deputy to the Sixth NPC and a special-class model worker. Those party members who were newly recruited from among the intellectuals have made important contributions to the four modernizations. In recent years, the Jingzhou Prefectural Agricultural Science Institute has recruited seven members from its scientific research personnel. They and other comrades of the institute jointly assume responsibilities for 22 national, provincial, or prefectural scientific research projects each year on the average. Fifteen of the projects undertaken by them have been awarded scientific research achievement prizes. Of the party members newly recruited from among the workers fighting in the forefront of industry, communications, finance, and trade, most are advanced producers on various fronts.

#### HUBEI SCHEDULES PARTY CONGRESS FOR 21 DEC

HK180405 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] With the approval of the CPC Central Committee, the fourth Hubei provincial party congress will be convened in Wuchang on 21 December. This congress will sum up the great achievements in party work and the experiences in building the party organizations since the 11th party congress and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and mobilize party organizations and members and the people of all nationalities throughout the province to advance along the correct track pointed out by the 12th party congress and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.



The congress will listen to and examine a work report from the third provincial CPC Committee and a work report of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, and elect the fourth provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Advisory and Discipline Inspection Committees.

#### HUNAN HOLDS MEETING ON MAO POPULATION THEORY

HK170351 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] The provincial Demography Association held a seminar on Mao Zedong's thought and theory on population at Shaoshan from 13 to 16 December. The participants seriously studied and probed the contents of Mao Zedong's thought on population. They unanimously held: In common with the whole of Mao Zedong Thought, Mao Zedong's thought on population is a valuable spiritual treasure of our party. Comrade Mao Zedong's brilliant theories that mankind must control itself, that it is essential to control population, and that population growth must be planned are powerful ideological weapons for solving the country's population problem and enhancing family planning work. It is precisely because we have upheld and developed Mao Zedong's thought on population and pressed forward family planning work to a new stage that we have scored tremendous successes since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

#### MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS HUNAN STUDY COURSE

HK160333 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has decided that leading cadres at and above departmental level in the provincial organs will carry out study of the party rectification documents in three batches. Each batch will study them for 14 days, and the study will be completed by the Spring Festival. Study for the first batch commenced on the morning of 15 December. This batch consists of 221 persons. Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee members Mao Zhiyong, Jiao Linyi, Wan Da, Zhao Chuqi, and Shi Xinshan are studying in this batch.

On the morning of 15 December, Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and head of the committee's party rectification guidance group, and (Zhang Haifeng), head of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Committee's Hunan liaison group, made mobilization speeches to the comrades of the first batch. They demanded that they seriously study the party rectification documents and the relevant speeches of leading central comrades, arm themselves ideologically, and also engage in study and discussion, find out the main problems in themselves and in the party organizations of their units, and take the initiative to correct problems seriously affecting relations between party and masses and problems in work that urgently need solving, so as to lay a sound foundation for doing a good job in party rectification.

#### HUNAN MEETING ON COLLEGE SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK170349 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] A Hunan provincial forum on eliminating spiritual pollution in institutes of higher education was held in Changsha from 13 to 16 December. The meeting was attended by party committee secretaries, deans, and advisers of the province's 17 institutes of higher education and undergraduate colleges. Wang Xiangtian, member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, attended and delivered a report.



The meeting analyzed the serious degree of spiritual pollution in institutes of higher education, holding: It is very important that these institutes get a good grasp of eliminating spiritual pollution. The meeting pointed out: In eliminating spiritual pollution, it is essential to pay attention to drawing clear demarcation lines in policies. The problems concerning those comrades who have made mistakes in the field of spiritual pollution are problems of ideological understanding and contradictions among the people. Eliminating spiritual pollution certainly does not mean opposing the normal likes of people, especially youths and juveniles, in beautifying life. While eliminating spiritual pollution, we must enrich the ideological and cultural activities of the colleges.

Eliminating spiritual pollution is aimed at solving problems in the ideological sphere. Shortcomings that have appeared in the work of the schools should not all be viewed as spiritual pollution. We must not arbitrarily extend the scope of spiritual pollution.

Elimination of spiritual pollution should spur teaching, science, and all other work. We should not relax teaching and other work on account of eliminating spiritual pollution, and still less should we disrupt normal work and order in the schools.

The meeting explicitly pointed out: In eliminating spiritual pollution, it is necessary to uphold the method of criticism and self-criticism. Judging by the current state of the schools, many comrades do not dare make criticisms, to the extent of inhibiting themselves. Schools leaders should take the lead to take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, and get rid of the idea of acting as good old boys. An important hallmark for judging whether a school has launched elimination of spiritual pollution in a healthy way and whether a comrade has actively plunged into the work of eliminating spiritual pollution is to see whether an atmosphere of unfolding criticism and self-criticism has formed and whether this weapon has been taken up.

The meeting stressed in conclusion: We must bring into full play the role of the teachers in eliminating spiritual pollution. Educators must first be educated themselves. Some teachers who have indulged in spiritual pollution must carry out serious self-criticism, take stock of their own thinking, and sum up experiences and lessons. Those who have not indulged in spiritual pollution must enhance spontaneity to resist spiritual pollution and their ability to distinguish it. All teachers must have a clear idea of their lofty responsibility and protect the students from spiritual pollution. Teachers in Marxist-Leninist theory have a particularly important responsibility in this respect. They must regularly conduct deepgoing and vivid education in Marxism for the students, carry out meticulous ideological and political work, and help the students to better eliminate and resist spiritual pollution.

AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT UP IN GUIZHOU

OW161246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Guiyang, December 16 (XINHUA) -- Guizhou Province in southwest China expects that its total industrial and agricultural output value will reach 11.6 billion yuan (about 5.8 billion U.S. dollars) this year, eight percent up on 1982, according to Governor Wang Chaowen. One of China's poorest provinces, Guizhou has made big progress in economic development since 1979.

The province's grain harvest is estimated to reach a record 6.75 million tons this year, a rise of 3.2 percent, Wang said.

Per-capita peasant income rose from 84 yuan in 1978 to 229 yuan in 1982, the governor said. Income also rose by 50 percent, to 150 yuan, in 43 of 55 counties where per-capita income was below 100 yuan in 1987, he added.

The value of Guizhou's industrial production will exceed six billion yuan this year, up 14.5 percent, Wang said. The province manufactured goods worth 4.99 billion yuan in the first ten months of 1983, a 20.7 percent rise over the same period a year ago.

The province delivered 495.2 billion yuan in industrial profits and taxes to the state during the ten-month period, a rise of 27.84 percent.

The increases were due to restructuring of the economic management system, streamlining of factories, and improved management, the governor said.

SICHUAN LEADERS RECEIVE ASHES OF YAN XIUFENG

HK170301 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Summary] Comrade Yan Xiufeng, former member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission Standing Committee and adviser to the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, died of illness in Beijing on 28 November at the age of 69. In his will he directed that no memorial service be held or wreaths sent, that the organs of his body be used for medical research, and that his ashes be scattered on the Chengdu plain.

The urn containing the ashes of Comrade Yan Xiufeng was shipped by air from Beijing to Chengdu on 16 December. It was met at the airport by provincial party and government leaders Tan Qilong, Yang Rudai, Nie Ronggui, Fengyuanwei, Xu Mengxia, and Yang Chao, and Central Advisory Commission member Tian Bao.

The 17 December SICHUAN RIBAO carries a feature on the life of Comrade Yan Xiufeng.

SICHUAN SCORES SUCCESS IN FAMILY PLANNING

HK160232 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Sichuan has scored notable success in family planning this year. According to statistics from departments concerned, the number of births in the province from January to September showed a decline of 27.7 percent compared with the same period last year. The province's natural population growth rate can be held at about 6 per 1,000. A recent provincial conference held in preparation for the family planning propaganda month studied and made arrangements for work during the month, and decided to carry out vigorous family planning propaganda around the New Year and Spring Festival, the better to further promote this work.

YIN FATANG ADDRESSES XIZANG RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK170412 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The Xizang Regional CPC Committee held a mobilization meeting on party rectification on the afternoon of 16 December to draw up the party rectification plan. The meeting was presided over by Duojiecaidan, secretary of the regional CPC Committee.

Ba Sang, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, read out a document on the party rectification plan issued by the Xizang Regional CPC Committee.

The document pointed out: The decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has provided the definite guidelines with regard to the basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods for the party rectification. This decision is not only the basis for the party rectification but also an important historical document on strengthening the building of the party. Conscientiously implementing the decision of the party Central Committee on party rectification and building the party organizations of our region into strongholds with full fighting strength is the fundamental guarantee for building a united, prosperous, and civilized socialist new Xizang. Adhering to the directive of the CPC Central Committee, the regional CPC Committee has decided to start the party rectification now in a step by step and planned way in the whole region.

The document issued by the regional CPC Committee pointed out: The people of all nationalities place great hopes on the party rectification. Our party organizations at all levels, as well as all CPC members, must plunge into the current party rectification with the strongest determination and immense zeal, and steadfastly carry out the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification so as to do a good job in the region's party rectification work. The regional CPC Committee believes that it is completely possible to build, through party rectification, the party organizations at all levels throughout the region into the strongholds which, united and full of vigor and vitality and fighting strength, are ready to resolutely carry out the party's line, principles, and policies, to overcome all difficulties, and to play leading roles in socialist modernization.

Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: According to the plan of the regional CPC Committee, we will spend 3 years, from this December onward, in rectifying all party organizations in Xizang stage by stage.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: Everybody was excited when learning about the communique of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The people feel hopeful and our party members have enthusiastically studied the documents on party rectification. But we still have to further enhance our understanding.

He elaborated the necessity of party rectification in three aspects: First, it is necessary to have a thorough evaluation of the present conditions of our party organizations and our contingent of party members in terms of their ideological understanding, work style, and sense of discipline. Second, the present developmental trend of the situation has set higher demands on our party organizations and every party member. Therefore, it is very necessary to make our party organizations and party members keep pace with the situation. In order to undertake the glorious, great, and arduous mission, we must enhance our understanding and party character, strengthen our sense of discipline and be qualified CPC members. Third, we must have strong confidence. After smashing the gang of four, in particular since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have unremittingly improved our work in various fields. Now that the CPC Central Committee has put forth the task of party rectification, we should be more confident of improving our work and properly carrying out the work of party rectification. [passage indistinct]

Present at the meeting were regional party, government, and PLA responsible comrades, including Cao Xu, (Li Wenshan), (Ban Guang), Hu Songjie, (Huang Jinqian), Li Benshan, Xuekang Tudengnima, Jiangcuo, and (Wu Changxi).

More than 1,000 party-member cadres from organizations directly under the regional CPC Committee and government, the Lhasa City CPC Committee, and the PLA units stationed in Xizang attended the meeting.

#### XIZANG ISSUES PARTY RECTIFICATION PLAN

HK180707 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Dec 83

["Excerpts" from plan of Third Xizang Regional CPC Committee for party rectification, approved by the first plenary session of the committee on 2 December]

[Excerpts] Seriously implementing the CPC Central Committee decision on party rectification and building the party organizations in Xizang into strong cores with high combat effectiveness is the fundamental guarantee for building a united, affluent, and civilized socialist new Xizang. In accordance with the Central Committee instructions, the regional CPC Committee has decided to carry out party rectification throughout the region, beginning now, acting in a planned and measured way.

1. The majority of party members are good or relatively good. The party organizations are combat-effective. However at present there are serious impurities of ideology, work style, and organization among the party organizations and members, including some party-member cadres. This problem must be seriously solved through party rectification. At the same time, through rectification, we should enhance the ideological and work levels of the party members and party-member cadres, to meet the needs of the socialist modernization drive.

2. The CPC Central Committee decision on party rectification explicitly stipulates the tasks of this party rectification: unify understanding, rectify work style, strengthen discipline, and purify the organization. The party organizations and members in Xizang must act according to the central decision and strive to accomplish the task of party rectification in light of their own reality.

Purifying the organization and weeding out and expelling from the party elements who oppose and harm the party, especially the people of three categories, is one of the major aims of this party rectification. At the same time, we must guard against factionalist interference, and seriously get a good and thorough grasp of this work in accordance with the policy demarcation lines laid down by the Central Committee regarding people of three categories.

3. This party rectification will be carried out from top to bottom, in groups by stages. There can be suitable overlapping between the starting and concluding times for each group and stage; there is no need to seek uniformity. Rectification of the party organization of each unit should also proceed from top to bottom, dealing with the leadership group and party-member cadres first and the party-member masses afterwards.

Party rectification in the region will be carried out in three stages, beginning this winter, and will be basically completed in 3 years. In the first stage, rectification will be conducted at the autonomous regional level and in the region's subordinate organs. This will begin in December this year and be completed around next October. This stage will proceed in two groups, the first beginning now and being basically completed at the end of June, and the second beginning in the second quarter of next year and being basically completed at the end of October.



In the second quarter of the year, the prefectures and cities can select county-level organs that have already completed structural reform to act as rectification pilot projects. In the second stage, party rectification will be carried out in the party organizations of the leading organs of prefectures, cities, and counties. This will begin next October and be completed around November 1985. In the third state, rectification will be carried out in grassroots party organizations in the rural and pastoral areas. This will begin in October 1985 and be completed by the end of 1986.

All party organizations must immediately organize all party members, especially party-member cadres, to study the party rectification documents. Units that have not yet started party rectification should, in the course of organizing the party members to study the documents and enhance understanding, guide those party members who have made mistakes to spontaneously examine and correct their mistakes. Prefectures and cities should solve the question of certain county leadership groups with many problems; this should be done in the course of carrying out structural reform and readjusting the leadership groups.

The CYL is the party's helping hand and reserve force. We should organize CYL members to study the party rectification documents, to enhance their political and ideological level. We should also do a good job in rectifying the CYL organizations in accordance with the arrangements of the central and regional CYL committees.

Non-party masses in organs, enterprises, and units should also study the party rectification documents in the course of party rectification, enhance understanding, and help the party to carry out rectification.

In carrying out rectification, the party organizations at all levels must persistently grasp party rectification with one hand and production and construction with the other.

4. Party rectification in each unit should in general be divided into four stages, that is, study and education, criticism and self-criticism, organizational handling and registration of party members, and organizational building.

5. Ensuring the quality of party rectification and avoiding doing the job in a perfunctory way is the key to this party rectification. The principal responsible comrades of the party committees at all levels must personally grasp rectification work.

#### YUNNAN MEETING ON POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK161230 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1110 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Recently, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Planning Committee, the provincial Trade Union Federation, the provincial CYL Committee, and the provincial Institute of Economic Management cadres jointly held a meeting in Kunming of cadres in charge of political and ideological work among staff and workers in factories and mines.

The meeting, taking the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee as its guide, systematically studied the provisional program for political and ideological work among staff and workers in state-run enterprises, further understood the role and position of political and ideological work centered on integration of theory and practice, strengthened the understanding of the contents, methods, and principles of political and ideological work among staff and workers in the new historical period, and gave inspiration and confidence to the strengthening of political and ideological work among staff and workers.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Wang Jian, director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech entitled: Eliminate Spiritual Pollution and Strengthen Political and Ideological Work Among Staff and Workers.

Comrade Wang Jian discussed six problems:

1. The fundamental task for ideological and political work among staff and workers in enterprises is to use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to educate staff and workers, to adhere to the four basic principles, and to fight for the realization of the party's general task. It is, therefore, necessary to criticize and fight the ideas of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. Eliminating spiritual pollution is an urgent and protracted task for ideological and political work among staff and workers in enterprises, and is not an expedient. We must fully understand the serious harm of spiritual pollution. Only by strengthening ideological and political work is it possible to thoroughly eliminate spiritual pollution.
2. It is impermissible to practice spiritual pollution on the ideological front, which includes the work done by political work departments of enterprises. If spiritual pollution spreads, it should be thoroughly eliminated. We must fully realize the essence of spiritual pollution. But it is absolutely impermissible to willfully expand the implication of spiritual pollution. In eliminating spiritual pollution, we must adopt a resolute attitude, use steady and safe methods, and strictly distinguish the contradictions of two different natures. Concrete analysis should be made in dealing with concrete problems.
3. Party committees and political work departments at all levels are duty-bound to protect the younger generation from spiritual pollution and to help young people sharpen their ability to resist spiritual pollution. We must rely mainly on education to raise the ideological consciousness of those young workers who are influenced by spiritual pollution. It is impermissible to force everybody to examine his mistakes; nor is it permissible to run counter to the law and to willfully search others.
4. We must do regular ideological and political work so as to resolve some problems among staff and workers, such as uncivilized behavior, wrong ideas, and an unhealthy lifestyle. We cannot treat all this as spiritual pollution. It is necessary to strictly distinguish spiritual pollution from beautifying life.
5. In doing ideological and political work among staff and workers in enterprises, the most essential thing is to make efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core. It is necessary to strengthen systematic and routine education according to the needs of the program, to conduct education in a planning way in communism, socialism, patriotism, and collectivism, to carry out the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves activities, to build civilized workshops and units, and to train staff and workers as people who have ideals, moral integrity, and culture and who observe discipline. It is also necessary to vigorously carry out cultural and sports activities among the broad masses of staff and workers. In particular, it is necessary to organize revitalizing-China reading activities according to the interests of staff and workers and to give guidance. Classical and foreign literary works can be read, but they should be read with guidance and in an analytical and critical way.
6. Enterprise leaders at all levels must firmly grasp the struggle between the two lines. They must continue to correct leftist ideas, but at present, they must stress criticizing rightist tendencies and change the weak and slack status of leaders and genuinely reach political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee. It is necessary to grasp the building of both socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization so as to push our cause forward in the correct direction.

GAO YANG AT HEBEI MEETING OF NONPARTY FIGURES

HK190452 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Summary] From 10 to 17 December, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee convened a forum of nonparty figures to listen to their views on party rectification and the elimination of spiritual pollution. Provincial CP Committee First Secretary Gao Yang; Standing Committee Standing Committee member and Vice Governor Li Feng; provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and Secretary General (Cai Shi); and provincial CPPCC Chairman Yin Zhe attended the forum. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Governor Zhang Shuguang and provincial CPC Committee Secretary Xing Chongzhi presided at the meeting. The non-party figures pledged to help the provincial CPC Committee in doing a good job of party rectification in the province.

LI LIGONG AT SHANXI MEETING MARKING MAO'S BIRTH

HK161212 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 14 December, the provincial CPC Committee held a report meeting at Hubin auditorium in Taiyuan to commemorate the 90th birthday anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong. Comrade Li Ligong, secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, attended and presided over the meeting. Comrade (Tang Tianzhi), deputy director of the document research office of the CPC Central Committee, made a report, expounding Comrade Mao Zedong's contributions to party building centered on the great significance of the Yanan rectification movement and on combating subjectivism, liberalism, and stereotyped party writing.

Comrade Fan Ruoyu, adviser to Central Party School of the CPC Central Committee, was invited to the meeting.

A total of 4,500 people attended the meeting, including members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee; party member responsible comrades of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC; party member cadres above the deputy section chief level of organizations directly under the provincial government; party member cadres above the department, commission, and bureau level of Taiyuan City; and some veteran comrades who have withdrawn to the second line.

LI LIGONG AT SHANXI MEETING FOR HEROIC STUDENT

HK170353 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Summary] A rally to learn from heroic student (Chi Yezhong), who died after trying to rescue a drowning child was held in Taiyuan on 16 December. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong and Taiyuan City CPC Committee Secretary Wang Jiangong attended and spoke.

Comrade Li Ligong stressed in his speech: "At present, an important task facing the CPC and CYL organizations at all levels is to vigorously step up ideological and political work for youths and publicize model and heroic figures among them." In this way they can cultivate the communist outlook on life.

TIANJIN MUNICIPAL CPC CONGRESS OPENS 14 DEC

SK150353 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The fourth Tianjin municipal party congress was ceremoniously opened at the central auditorium of the Tianjin Guest House this morning. A solemn and enthusiastic atmosphere prevailed throughout the assembly hall.

Seated on the rostrum were all members of the congress presidium and responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed in Tianjin who were specially invited to attend the opening ceremony. In the guest seats were principal responsible persons of various democratic parties, the municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce, and nonparty personages who were specially invited to attend the opening ceremony. At 0900, Zhang Zaiwang, executive chairman of the congress declared the fourth Tianjin municipal party congress open.

On behalf of the Third Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, Comrade Chen Weida delivered a report on adhering to and improving the party's leadership so as to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in Tianjin Municipality.

Comrade Chen Weida's report is composed of three parts:

1. The fundamental change since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.
2. Vigorously promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations.
3. Build the party organizations into a strong core of leadership of socialist modernization undertakings.

#### TIANJIN EXPANDS PRODUCTION OF BICYCLES

OW161350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1034 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Tianjin, December 16 (XINHUA) -- Churning out a new bicycle every 6.8 seconds, the Tianjin bicycle factory has surged past its counterpart in Shanghai to become China's largest producer of bicycles.

The factory will build 2.6 million 'Flying Pigeon' brand bikes this year, overtaking the Shanghai bicycle factory's 2.55 million 'Yongjiu' ('Ever-Lasting') machines.

The 'Flying Pigeon' is favored by many buyers on the Chinese domestic market, and is exported to more than 40 countries overseas.

Demand for high-grade bicycles is so intense in China that the 'Flying Pigeon', together with Shanghai's 'Yongjiu' and 'Phoenix' brands, are rationed, and available only to buyers who can produce the necessary coupons at local bicycle shops and department stores.

The Tianjin factory has installed or improved eight automated production lines in the past year, according to officials here.

The largest bicycle manufacturer in the world, China produces about 24 million units each year. An estimated 150 million bicycles are now in use nationwide.



QIANG XIAOCHU AT JILIN RALLY OF RETIRED CADRES

SK170248 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Excerpts] This afternoon the auditorium of the provincial guest house was permeated with a warm atmosphere characterized by respect for the old, the able, and for continued reform. More than 200 retired cadres of the provincial organs who gloriously stepped down from the frontline happily gathered there for the rally sponsored by the provincial party committee and government to issue honor certificates to retired cadres of the provincial organs in order to receive the honor accorded by the party and the people. Attending the rally were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the Advisory Commission, the People's Congress Standing Committee, the government, the CPPCC Committee, and the Discipline Inspection Commission; responsible comrades of various provincial department, committees, offices, sections, and bureaus; and representative government functionaries, totaling more than 1,500.

The rally began at 1400 amid the magnificent rendering of the national anthem. Zhao Xiu, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province, presided over the rally. Liu Jingzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, announced the names of the retired cadres who are to receive the honor certificates. Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Daren, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Zhang Gensheng and Zhao Xiu, secretaries of the provincial party committee; Yu Ke, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presented the certificates to the retired cadres amid warm applause and lively music and, on behalf of the provincial party committee and government, gave souvenirs to them.

Comrade Zhang Gensheng spoke at the rally. He pointed out: It is of great significant to issue honor certificates to retired veteran cadres. Recording veteran comrades have made for the party and the people during the protracted period of revolutionary struggles and to the socialist revolutionary cause. He also praised their taking a good lead in reforming the cadre system. He urged veteran comrades to continue to carry forward fine traditions after retirement, strive to pass on their experiences, give help and set an example, and continue to perform their roles in all fields within their ability.

He called on all party committees and departments concerned to make good arrangements for the veteran comrades' political activities and to take good care of their lives so as to create a new practice of respecting old and able persons.

JILIN COMMENTARY ON ELIMINATING SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

SK161130 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Station commentary: "Correctly Wage the Struggle of Eliminating Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] Under the guidance of the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution has rapidly spread on the cultural front of our province. At present, what merits our attention is that some localities and units, some leading comrades in particular, lack understanding of the character, purpose, scope, bounds, policies and measures of the struggle, and, therefore, further study in this regard is needed to clarify these issues.

We must notice that at present, spiritual pollution is still very serious on the ideological and cultural fronts. This has obviously manifested itself not only in literary and art works and performances, but also in people's thinking and on the ideological front as a whole. We should, through study, investigation, and discussion, enhance our ability to discern and judge spiritual pollution and step up our consciousness to guard against spiritual pollution.

Leading comrades of the central authorities have pointed out that the ideological front must not indulge in spiritual pollution and the struggle of eliminating spiritual pollution should be conducted within the range of the spiritual front. We must, in line with this yardstick, make a clear distinction between the things belonging to spiritual pollution and the things not belonging to spiritual pollution. For example, we should draw a clear distinction between pornography and love, between superstition and mythology, and between obscenities and humor involved in literary and art works and performances. We should also make a clear distinction between the normal habits, customs and individual hobbies and the bourgeois way of life, and between the malpractice of opposing the society and the attempts to propagate the socialist dissimulation.

At the same time, we should get a correct understanding of and thoroughly implement the CPC Central Committee's policies and measures concerning the elimination of spiritual pollution. In this connection, we should not adopt the way of mass criticism and mass struggle and the way of making a terrific din, which had been adopted in the past when launching a political movement. Further, we should on no account permit some people to take advantage of the occasion of eliminating spiritual pollution to vent their hidden resentment and grievances with extreme feelings. While eliminating spiritual pollution, we must clearly understand the policies and bounds and make a clear distinction between the two different contradictions. We should mobilize all positive factors to further flourish the socialist culture and art and create more and better nourishment for the mind so as to make the people's livelihood richer, more colorful and healthier.

#### JILIN REPORTS EMBEZZLEMENT OF RESEARCH FUNDS

SK190342 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] On 19 December, JILIN RIBAO frontpages an investigation report written by a joint investigation group organized by the provincial Planning Commission, the provincial Scientific and Technological Committee and the Siping City Planning Commission and by a JILIN RIBAO reporter, entitled "The Outcome Would Be Extremely Serious If We Do Not Stop This Evil Trend" on the Yitong County Scientific and Technological Committee's unlawful appropriation and misuse of scientific research funds.

The report states: The Yitong County Scientific and Technological Commission has illegally appropriated and misused scientific research funds to a very serious extent. According to initial investigations, the province, the prefecture and the county allocated a total of 314,900 yuan to the committee to be used in new product experiments, intermediate experiments and as subsidies for important scientific research from 1981 to March 1983. The committee went so far as to appropriate and misuse more than 67,000 yuan, 21.2 percent of the total.

The report says: The committee used more than 10,000 yuan of the embezzled funds in extravagant wining and dining, and used the remainder in buying farm and sideline produce as gifts in order to establish relations with others and in buying nonresearch goods, which is unwarranted.

The report also points out: Persons who should shoulder the major responsibility for the committee's embezzlement of a great amount of scientific research funds are (Zhao Lianfu) and (Li Guomin), incumbent chairman and vice chairman of the committee. During the period for the party rectification experiments, they quibbled and denied their mistakes, swore to shield each other, created numerous obstacles to the work group's efforts in investigating the problems, and refused to examine their own mistakes.

The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Jilin provincial party committee issued a notice on the Yitong County Scientific and Technological Committee's embezzlement, squandering, and waste of scientific research funds in violation of financial and economic discipline. The discipline Inspection Commission called on all localities throughout the province to conscientiously examine the use of scientific research funds.

The notice states: Seriously violating financial and economic discipline and defying the relevant stipulations of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial party committee and government, the Yitong County Scientific and Technological Committee has abused its authority to embezzle, squander, and waste scientific research funds. Its problems are serious and its means abominable. In particular, the principal leaders of the committee, during the period when the party rectification work group was investigating problems, created numerous obstacles, shielded each other, cheated the organization, refused to examine their mistakes and resorted to quibbling and denials. This was all the more intolerable. Their liabilities must be pursued and they must be severely dealt with. In view of the fact that the committee's responsible persons who have committed serious mistakes also have problems concerning the Great Cultural Revolution, their problems should be further investigated. The problems of some persons should be handled at the same time, when organizational measures for party rectification are taken toward them and when party member registration is conducted. The leading party group of the provincial Scientific and Technological Committee is investigating and verifying its own problems and is stepping up its efforts to handle them. The Yitong County Scientific and Technological Committee is a pilot unit for party rectification. The party Central Committee's decision on party rectification points out that the tasks for the present party rectification are unifying ideology, correcting work style, strengthening discipline, and purifying organization. Measured against this criterion, the Yitong County Scientific and Technological Committee still lags far behind in its party rectification. It should resolutely and effectively solve its problems in ideological, work style organizational impurities when taking remedial measures for its party rectification, and should avoid making a show. It should be noted that problems similar to those of Yitong County are not isolated in the province. Over the past years, the problems of some scientific and technical management departments and scientific research units wantonly misusing, withholding, squandering, and wasting research funds have become very appalling. This not only seriously hinders scientific and technical development and the four modernizations but also corrupts party style and the people's minds, creating extremely bad political influence on the party.

The notice urges: Party organizations at all levels should conduct earnest investigations in line with the requirements set forth in the circular on seriously investigating the three categories of scientific research funds, which was jointly issued by the provincial Planning Commission, the Scientific and Technological Committee, and the Financial Department. Those who conduct the investigations perfunctorily or do not conduct investigations at all should be held accountable. Persons who violated law and discipline to embezzle or withhold and misuse scientific research funds, be they cadres at high or low levels, must be strictly dealt with.

JILIN RIBAO on 19 December also carries a commentator's article: "Pursue the Liabilities and Strictly Enforce Party Discipline."

JILIN PEASANTS COMMISSIONED TO STORE GRAIN FOR STATE

SK150356 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] The provincial government issued a circular on 1 December concerning the Jilin provincial provisional regulations on the management of grain stored by the people for the state. The circular states: The measure to commission peasants to store some of the grain procured by the state is taken to meet the developing rural production and the new situation in which marketable grain increases by a large amount, and to solve the problem of peasants and the state in selling and storing grain. The provisional regulations are composed of 16 articles.

The circular states: Those who store grain for the state should be peasant households who have been assigned procurement quotas, have sold comparatively large amounts of marketable grain to the state, and have the capability to store, and who are willing to store for the state, have been evaluated by the masses, and have obtained approval from grain protection organizations. The households may store for the state either on a short-term, around 6 months, or on a long-term basis more than 1 year, based on their capability. The period may be extended or shortened in line with the needs of the state.

The circular states: Grain departments should sign contracts with commissioned households, in which the variety, quantity, and quality of the grain, the store period and the responsibilities of the commissioned households should be explicitly stated. The contracts should also clearly stipulate the total amount of money grain departments should pay to the peasant households, the amount to be paid in advance, the methods and time for final accounting, and the standards for other expenses. Both sides should abide by the contracts. Once the contracts are signed, grain departments should pay the money in a timely manner.

The circular says: The commissioned households should fulfill their responsibilities for storing the grain and protect it from rain, snow, moisture, theft, rats, mildew and fire so as to guarantee its safety. From the day the contracts are signed and the money is paid, the grain belongs to the state. The commissioned households have only the right to store it. They, as well as any other units and individuals, do not have the right to dispose of the grain. Those who use the grain without permission should be given economic sanctions and disciplinary punishments and, when cases are serious, should have their criminal liabilities pursued according to law. Various expenses for the grain storage should be paid rationally in the principle of taking into account the interests of both the state and the peasants.

The circular also states: All countries, cities, townships, and villages should establish grain protection organizations for peasants' grain storage for the state on a commission basis. The organizations should be formed by principal leaders of countries, cities, townships, and villages, responsible persons of grain, public security, commercial, industrial and banking departments, and representatives of peasants. They are responsible for organizing the storage and for keeping the grain in good condition.



EXECUTIVE YUAN STRESSES RELATIONS WITH U.S.

OW160417 Taipei CNA in English 0337 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 16 (CNA) -- Strengthening substantive relations with the United States is one of the points of emphasis in this nation's foreign affairs, the Executive Yuan said Thursday. In a written reply to the query of legislator Kuo Chun-tzu, the Executive Yuan said that the government pays much attention to communications not only with the U.S. Federal Government and Congress but also with governments of states and cities as well as local legislatures.

The government has chosen some key states in the United States, such as California, Texas, and Florida, for greater emphasis in communications so as to effectively promote substantive Sino-American relations, the Executive Yuan stated. For example, the Yuan said, of the eight "buy American" missions this nation has despatched, five have visited Florida, six have gone to Texas and all of the eight groups have visited California. The missions have also paid much attention to the U.S. cities which have large number of Overseas Chinese inhabitants, the Yuan indicated.

In addition, the government has been trying to make the United States aware of this nation's position and importance to the security of the Asia-Pacific region through friends in Japan and Southeast Asian countries, the Cabinet asserted.

This nation's efforts in promoting relations with Latin American and Caribbean countries are also contributory to enhancing ROC-U.S. relations, the Yuan pointed out. The government will further step up cooperation with Latin American countries in agriculture, fisheries, and other aspects and continue helping these nations deter communist expansion in that region, the Executive Yuan said.

NETHERLANDS FACING 'DIFFICULTIES' ON EXPORTS

OW161345 Hong Kong AFP in English 1246 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Taipei, Dec 16 (AFP) -- Members of a Dutch trade delegation appear to face difficulties seeking commitments for an increase in Taiwan's imports, including submarines, from the Netherlands, informed European sources said today. They have found out that Taiwan is less anxious to place a second order for two or four more submarines from an Amsterdam shipyard before the first order of two submarines can be delivered in 1986-87, the same sources said.

The Dutch trade delegation, led by W. Dik, advisor to the economics minister of the Netherlands, arrived here Monday. They have been busy calling on government Cabinet members and today met with Premier Sun Yun-hsuan. The delegation members have been assured that Taiwan intends to further promote trade with the Netherlands. Inquiries are being made among state and private industries about possible purchases from there, a ranking trade official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The Nationalist Chinese Government placed its first order for two submarines and other equipment in 1981 at a cost of 450 million U.S. dollars. The Dutch Government approved the deal in order to solve its domestic unemployment problem, but at the expense of the Chinese Communist Government downgrading its diplomatic relations with the Netherlands to the charge d'affaires level. Last month reports from Switzerland said the Berne government had barred two Swiss firms from selling tanks and aerial defense systems to Taiwan for fear of damaging its relations with the rival Beijing government. But Taiwan denied it planned to purchase military equipment from Switzerland.

Financial difficulties and a moratorium for the delivery of the two submarines which have been reported have caused anxiety in Taiwan, particularly among parliamentarians. A government official pointed out that if Taiwan places its second order in 1984 for two or four more submarines, which they would need, the delivery would not be made until as late as 1990. The same official, who asked not to be identified, also said he believed that the Dutch Government is convinced that it can do more business with Taiwan than with the Chinese mainland.

During a meeting with Economics Minister Chao Yao-tung yesterday, members of the Dutch trade delegation told him that there were varying opinions in the Netherlands concerning submarine sales to Taiwan, informed sources said. To convince the opposition, Taiwan must purchase more Dutch merchandise, the members said and asked Minister Chao to make a projection for Taiwan's purchases from the Netherlands for 1984-90, the sources added. Trade between the two countries reached 535 million U.S. dollars in the first 11 months of this year. Of that amount, Taiwan's exports to the Netherlands accounted for \$338 million, and increase of 15.8 per cent compared with the same period last year. At the same time, Taiwan purchased 197 million U.S. dollars worth of goods from the Netherlands, up 40.2 per cent from the same period in 1982.

#### Netherlands Group Departs Taipei

OW190655 Taipei CNA in English 0236 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Taipei, Dec 19 (CNA) -- The four-member Dutch trade mission led by Dr H. Leliveld, advisor to the economics minister of the Netherlands, concluded their week-long visit to the Republic of China and left Taipei for Amsterdam Sunday. During their short visit here, Dr Leliveld and his mission members have met with Economics Minister Chao Yao-tung and other high-ranking officials, visited economic and cultural establishments and made sightseeing in eastern and southern Taiwan.

The Dutch trade mission was attempting to know that Dutch products can meet this nation's needs. The Dutch visitors have found that the market of the Republic of China on Taiwan is much larger than that of the China mainland where one billion people live. Before their departure, Minister Chao told his guests that he sees a bright future in the bilateral trade between the Republic of China and the Netherlands in light of good performances the two nations have given in promoting two-way trade over past years.

#### TAIWAN JAPAN AIDES PLEDGE TO EXPAND TRADE

OW140325 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 14 (CNA) -- Representatives of the Republic of China and Japan pledged to continue their efforts toward the expansion of bilateral trade and economic cooperation at the conclusion of the 11th conference of the East Asian Economic Council Tuesday. Delegations of both countries issued a joint statement at the concluding ceremony after 2 days of discussions. Five conclusions were reached at the meeting:

The expansion of substantive relations between the two countries is most significant in terms of maintaining stability in East Asia. Based on this acknowledgement, the two countries should reinforce their efforts in promoting economic and trade cooperation;

Both parties acknowledged that Japanese purchasing missions can serve the purpose of promoting the sales of Taiwan-made products in Japan;

The Republic of China is required to improve its economic structure and elevate the technical standards of domestic industry, while Japan should provide investment cooperation and technical assistance to the ROC as ways and means to balance the trade between the two countries;

Both countries should continue their cooperation in developing the tourism industry to promote the interflow of peoples of the two countries;

Monetary institutions of the two countries should exchange views to support the development of economic and trade cooperation.

The 12th conference of the council is scheduled for December 1984 in Japan.

#### PREMIER SUN DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE ISSUES

OW151355 Taipei CHINA POST in English 11 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] Agricultural authorities will help farmers expand the scope of farms and introduce machinery to promote agricultural productivity and reduce cost, said Premier Sun Yun-hsuan yesterday. Speaking at a joint annual convention of agricultural research organizations, the premier said the major problem the government faces now is the increasing labor and fertilizer cost while productivity has not been increased. This, he said, has made the development of overseas markets difficult and the burden on domestic consumers continue to grow.

He also emphasized the importance of organized efforts in upgrading agriculture. He said the government will help strengthen cooperation between farmers' groups and relevant interest organizations in production and marketing so as to modernize the nation's agriculture.

Premier Sun said the growth in agriculture in the past 10 years was comparatively much slower than that in industry, as was growth in farmers' incomes. To protect farmers' interests, the government has adopted a series of agricultural reforms since the early 1970's and has spent some NT\$60 billion to support overall development in farms, he said. Under the reforms, the annual income of individual farmers was increased from NT\$6,194 in 1971 to NT\$44,949 in 1982. The income disparity between farmers and nonfarmers was also shortened during the same period with the former's income accounting for 67.9 percent of that of the latter in 1982 instead of 64.2 percent in 1971.

However, Sun said, the government is facing many newly emerged problems as agriculture is entering a transition period. The problems involve not only production, but marketing, pricing, shipment, and competitors in world markets and the solution depends not only on agricultural authorities but other economic departments in the government. He issued a five-point solution to the nation's agricultural problems: To promote productivity and reduce cost through an expanded business scope and the introduction of new species and machinery; To carry out strictly planned production and encourage the switch of rich planting to other higher-valued grains or fishery and livestock industry; To strengthen cooperation between agriculture and food industry and strengthen the R & D of food processing techniques; To strengthen the function of both production and marketing organizations to promote efficiency in all production, shipment, and selling -- market investigation and development will also be strengthened; and to continue grassroots construction including medical care facilities and industrial districts in villages to promote farmers' living standards.

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